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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XVII NO. 184--- BOMBAY MONDAY AUGUST 5 1929 ONE ANNA

HARROWING DROWNING TRAGEDY AT JUHU

MERRY PARTY OF PICNICKERS COME TO GRIEF

4 Persons Drowned

ADENWALLA BROTHERS AND MR. AND MRS DICK RATNAGAR DEAD

—:o:—

One Body Recovered: Three Bodies Still Missing

The treacherous eddies of Juhu once more claimed four Parsi victims on Sunday. All the four persons—three gentlemen and a lady—were young persons and belonged to well-known Parsi families of Bombay.

The Sunday tragedy recalls the three-year old episode in which Mr. Jal Marzaban and Mrs. Karaka met their death practically under identical conditions and very nearly at the same spot.

The following are the victims of the harrowing drowning tragedy:—

(1) Mr. Kali Sorabji Adenwalla (28) nephew of Sir Cawasji Dinshaw Adenwalla.

(2) Mr. Dinshaw Shavax Adenwalla, Advocate (28).

(3) Mr. Muncherji (Dick) Sorabji Ratnagar, Bar-at-Law (30) son of Mr. Sorabji Ratnagar, proprietor of the "Indian Textile Journal".

(4) Mrs. Tehmina Ratnagar (23) (daughter of Mr. D. D. Dinshaw).

It is said that at about 9 in the morning all the members of the party went for swimming.

After a very short time the Adenwalla brothers returned to the beach and while Mr. Kali Adenwalla was having his breakfast, he heard Mrs. Ratnagar shouting for help. Hearing her shouts Mr. Ratnagar who was still in the sea went to her rescue but the eddies in which the unfortunate pair were caught were too strong for them.

Mr. Kali Adenwalla and his brother immediately rushed into the sea for their rescue. It was an impossible task and soon two more young souls were added to the watery grave.

Prof. Daruwalla was the next to go for saving his friends. He had, however, the presence of mind to take a motor tyre tube as a life buoy and it was this improvised life-saving device that brought him back to shore—though in an hopelessly exhausted condition and soon became unconscious.

Immediately medical aid was called for and Dr. Elchidana from Andheri rushed to the spot and rendered all possible help to bring back the Professor to consciousness. Prof. Daruwalla was then taken to Prof. Choksey's Bungalow at Versova where it is understood he is progressing well. Another lucky person to escape the tragic fate is a brother of Mrs. Tehmina Ratnagar.

A vigorous search was made for the dead bodies but so far only one body is recovered and that of Mr. Kali Adenwalla.

We extend our heartfelt sympathy to the families of the deceased.

A very unfortunate tragedy which resulted in the death of four persons, three gentlemen and a lady, took place at about 9 o'clock on Sunday morning at Juhu where a party of about 10 Parsis, ladies and gentlemen, had gone on an excursion trip. Two of the dead persons belong to the well-known Adenwalla family of Bombay. (1) Mr. Kali Sorabji Adenwalla (28 years) and (2) Mr. Dinshaw Shavakshaw Adenwalla (30 years). The other two belonged to the family of Mr. M. C. Ratnagar, Proprietor of the "Indian Textile Journal." (1) his son Mr. Dick Ratnagar (30 years) and the latter's wife, Mrs. Tehmina Ratnagar (23 years).

"OH, SAVE ME."

Messrs. Kali and Dinshaw Adenwalla had returned to the shore when they heard Mrs. Ratnagar who was with her husband in the sea crying for help as she was being washed away by the high waves. Both the Adenwalla brothers jumped into the sea to rescue Mr. and Mrs. Ratnagar and tried their level best but all of them were carried away by the waves and were drowned and could not be traced.

PROF. DRUWALLA SAVED.

Prof. J. C. Daruwala of Wilson College who also was a member of the party and had gone for swimming, was however, rescued and when he reached the shores he was found in a senseless condition.

About three years ago a similar tragedy had occurred at the same place in which Mr. Jal Murzban and Mrs. Karaka had lost their lives.

The Collector and Police Patel were informed of this occurrence and a search party was sent but no body of any one of the four persons could be traced till evening. At about 6-30 the dead body of Mr. Kali Adenwalla was found at the beach and was removed in a motor car to his house.

Mr. Dick Ratnagar was an Advocate and had married recently while Mr. Kali Adenwalla was a Barrister-at-Law.

WORLD SYMPATHY FOR MEERUT PRISONERS

FRANKURT CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS

—:o:—

"A CONTINUOUS STRUGGLE AGAINST IMPERIALISM"

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Reports have been received of the resolutions passed at the Frankfurt session of the World League Against Imperialism. A resolution was put forward by the British delegates, Mr. James Maxton, Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala, Mr. Kirkwood and others conveying on behalf of the World Congress of the League Against Imperialism their salutations to the Meerut conspiracy prisoners, and wishing that the principles of humanity be observed by foreign Governments ruling over alien peoples and pledging the Congress to carry a continuous struggle against Imperialism in all forms and in all countries, and also pledging to agitate for the release of the Meerut prisoners.—Free Press Bean Service.

REPARATION CONFERENCE AT HAUE

—:o:—

Biggest German Delegation

"BRITAIN NOT PREPARED TO MAKE ANY FURTHER SACRIFICES"

LONDON, Aug. 4.

On Tuesday, the Delegates of thirteen Nations will meet at Hague to try finally to settle the problem of war debts and penalties. The biggest delegation will consist of about seventy Germans. It is anticipated that Mr. Snowden who will lead some forty British delegates in addition to those of the Dominions, will insist that Britain cannot make further sacrifices. By the Young Plan, British Empire will receive an average annual sum of 20,450,000 sterling instead of 28,000,000 sterling as under the Dawes Plan.—P

Mr. Henderson, Mr. Snowden and Mr. Graham left for the Hague today.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL GOLD COINAGE

—:o:—

A SUGGESTION FOR HAGUE CONFERENCE

LONDON, Aug. 4.

Buenos Aires.—The League of Nations Society here, has decided to suggest to the Hague Conference that the International Bank (proposed in Young Plan) should use its own International gold coinage.—Reuter.

PLIGHT OF EX-SERVICE MEN

URGENT APPEALS BEING MADE FOR FUNDS

LONDON, Aug. 4.

Fifteen years ago the Empire was breathlessly awaiting the sequel to Britain's ultimatum to Germany. To-day the British Legion and Ex-Services Welfare Society are urgently appealing for funds to help the ex-Servicemen.—Reuter.

KING ATTENDS TO BUSINESS

—:o:—

PROGRESS CONTINUES SATISFACTORY

LONDON, Aug. 4.

There is a distinct possibility of the King being able to proceed to Sandringham within a fortnight. His Majesty attended to much routine business during the past weeks. The King's progress continues to be satisfactory.—Reuter.

THE BANKING INQUIRY

—:o:—

BENGAL COMMITTEE MEETS

CALCUTTA, Aug 3.

The first meeting of the Bengal Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee was held to-day when Sir George Schuster explained his views. It is understood that no formal business was transacted owing to the illness of the Chairman, Mr. K. C. De who could not attend the meeting.—A. P.

INDIAN STUDENT DISCHARGED

LONDON, Aug. 3.

In a trial in which an Indian student, Mr. Minocher stood charged with the seduction of a maid servant, the jury requested the Judge in the middle of the trial to stop further proceedings as they had reached conclusion and gave verdict in favour of Mr. Minocher. The Judge accordingly discharged Mr. Minocher.—Free Press.

MAHATMA FOR LAHORE CONGRESS

—:o:—

Bengal's Choice

CALCUTTA, Aug. 4.

The Bengal Provincial Congress Committee at a meeting to-night finally recommended the name of Mahatma Gandhi for the presidentship of the Lahore Congress.—Free Press.

'BUSINESSLIKE'

—:o:—

Bengal & Bombay Simonite Reports

LONDON, Aug. 4.

The "Observer" describes the Bengal and Bombay Provincial Legislative Committees' Reports as "businesslike documents worthy of full consideration."—Reuter.

PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION

—:o:—

SIMLA, Aug. 3.

Mr. J. N. Roy, C.I.E., Commissioner, Bengal, has been appointed Member of the Public Service Commission in succession to Diwan Bahadur Sir Vijayaraghavacharyar with effect from the date on which he assumes charges of his duties with the Commission.—Free Press.

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE

LONDON, Aug. 3.

The Colonial Development Advisory Committee to deal with the applications for assistance from the Colonial Development Fund will consist of Sir Basil Blackett (Chairman), Ernest Bevin "Dockers' K. C.", Sir John Eaglesome, Richard Hoyle Jackson, Sir Felix Pole and Alan Rae Smith.—Reuter.

DIRECT WIRELESS COMMUNICATION WITH U. S.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Washington.—The Graf Zeppelin has established direct wireless communication with the United States. She, at 19|05 hours (Washington time), was ninety miles to the south of Pico, Azores.—Reuter.

"INDIA ON TRIAL."

—:o:—

LATEST ADDITION TO BOOKS ON INDIA

LONDON, Aug. 3.

A latest addition to books on India intended to educate the British public opinion and politicians is a book entitled "India on Trial" by Mr. Woolacott, an ex-editor of the "Pioneer".

Reviewing the book, in the "Daily Herald", Lord Olivier says that it is full of fallacies and misleading and concludes: The Book is obscurantist and is a mere manifesto. It increases confusion and is no more helpful towards formulation of a sane policy to deal with the Indian problem than the Swarajist boycott of the Simon Commission or Gandhian ultimatum has been helpful.—Free Press.

DUCHESS OF BEDFORD'S "SPIDER" AT SOFIA.

—:o:—

LONDON, Aug. 4.

Sofia.—The Duchess of Bedford's monoplane "Spider" landed here on night of August 2 and left yesterday morning for Aleppo.—Reuter.

JUTE STRIKE SITUATION

—:o:—

Workers Dispersed by Police

ALLEGED ATTACK ON LABOUR LEADER'S HOUSE

CALCUTTA, Aug 3.

Weavers of Anglo-Indian and other mills at Jagatdal in Barrackpore Sub-Division were obstructed from resuming work to-day by a mob of about 1,000 men. The mob is further reported to have attacked the house of Maulvi Latafat Hussein, M. L.C., Labour leader, but it was dispersed by police before it could do any harm. Some of the members of the mob were, however, heard to declrare that they would violate the Government order and hold a meeting in the restricted area. They were, however, pacified by Sirdars who asked them to be peaceful if they wished to succeed. A contingent of Eastern Frontier Rifles visited the locality in the afternoon.—A. P.

A JUTE WORKER ARRESTED

CALCUTTA, Aug. 3.

Situation in jute mill area appears to have improved perceptibly in Serampore Sub-division and Bolliaghatta suburb of Calcutta. However, Dila Mahomed, an employee of the Union Jute Mill, who is said to possess considerable influence over his fellow workers, was arrested today on a charge of obstructing "loyalists" from attending to their duties. He was placed before Sealdah Court and was released on bail.—A. P.

CALCUTTA JUTE MILL STRIKERS CONTINUES

—:o:—

POLICE BAN ON PROCESSIONS AND MEETINGS

CALCUTTA, Aug. 3.

The jute mills strike situation continues unchanged. Notice under Section 144 prohibiting meetings, and processions within the Barrackpore Sub-Division comprising the affected area has, it is reported, been issued by the Police. Notices have also been served on Dr. Prabhabati Das Gupta, President, and Mr. N. Chatterjee, Vice-President, of the Jute Workers' Association, restraining them from addressing meetings in the mill area.—Free Press.

JAPAN AND PERSIA

—:o:—

LEGATION ESTABLISHED AT TEHERAN.

TEHERAN, Aug. 4.

It is stated that Japan has now established legation at Teheran, and that the head of the present delegation Mr. Naruse will act as Charge de'Affaires until the appointment of a Minister.

An official of the Foreign Office has been despatched to the frontier to meet and escort the Hedjaz Mission which is expected to arrive here on 8th instant. A part of the old Gulestan Palace is being prepared to accommodate the Mission.—Reuter.

ARRESTED FOR SEDITION

—:o:—

MR. J. NEOGI LET ON BAIL

CALCUTTA, Aug. 4.

Mr. Jnananjan Neogi who was arrested last night was bailed on security of Rs. 500 and was asked to appear before the Alipur Magistrate on August 10 to answer charge of sedition.—Free Press.

Calcutta, Aug. 3.—The Bengal Provincial Congress Committee Flood Relief Committee have so far sent Rs. 22,100 to different Congress Relief Committees in Assam and Eastern Bengal.—Free Press

DUTT'S CONDITION GETTING WORSE

Plight of Hunger-Strikers in Lahore Jail

—:o:—

CALCUTTA CITIZENS' SYMPATHY FOR THE SUFFERERS

LAHORE, Aug. 4.

Mr. Jatindranath Das' condition is reported as same, if not worse to-day. It is reported that he felt severe pain in the stomach and had no sleep last night. It was early this morning that he felt some relief.

No further improvement is reported in the condition of Shiv Varma. Batukweshwar Dutt is only growing weaker.—Free Press.

POLITICAL SUFFERERS' DAY

—:o:—

CALCUTTA'S SYMPATHY

CALCUTTA, Aug. 4.

In celebration of Political Sufferers' Day, a procession paraded Bhowanipur quarter of the city terminating in a public meeting where the speakers dwelt on the sufferings of the under-trial prisoners at Lahore Jail and condemned the Government's action.—Free Press.

"WORLD TEACHER'S LAST"

—:o:—

Dissolves Order of Star in the East

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Ommen.—Mr. J. Krishnamurti announced dissolution of the Order of Star in the East on ground that the interest of the world in Truth could not be roused by proselytising through organisations.—Reuter.

CONGRESS WORKER ARRESTED

—:o:—

SEDITION CHARGE AGAINST MR. NEOGY

CALCUTTA, Aug. 3.

Sjt. Jnananjan Neogy, a prominent Congress worker was arrested to-night under Section 124-A. It is alleged the arrest is in connection with a speech delivered by him at Hazarpark on the Deshbandhu Memorial Day, July 3. Mr. Neogy has been released on bail. Free Press.

"SPIDER" IN SOFIA

LONDON, Aug. 4.

Sofia.—The Duchess of Bedford's monoplane "Spider" landed here on the night of 2nd August and left yesterday morning for Aleppo.—Reuter

AGE OF CONSENT COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

FULL REPORT TO BE PUBLISHED SHORTLY

SIMLA, Aug. 3.

A Press Communique publishes the summary of the recommendations of the Age of Consent Committee with the following preamble:

The Government of India had hoped that it would be possible to publish the report of the Age of Consent Committee about the end of July or early in August. There has, however, been some unavoidable delay and accordingly as the Government of India are anxious that the recommendations of the Committee should be made widely known as early as possible, they now publish for general information chapter eleven of the Report which contains the summar of their recommendations. The text of the report and the minutes with which some members have supplemented the recommendations will be published, it is hoped, in full by the middle of the month.—Free Press.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TREATY

—:o:—

Examination of Draft Over

HENDERSON-MAHAMUD INTERVIEW

RUGBY, Aug 3.

It is announced that the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Arthur Henderson, this morning had a final interview with the Prime Minister of Egypt, Muhamed Pasha Mahmud, and reported to him that the Cabinet sub-committee had completed their examination of the proposals for a lasting and honourable settlement of the Anglo-Egyptian questions. The text of proposals will be published in a few days. The Egyptian Prime Minister who has been in London for the last few weeks and has during that time had many conversations at the Foreign Office will be leaving London on Monday on a short visit to France. He expects to return to Egypt towards the end of the month.—B. O. W.

TRAGIC END OF A WHIRLING ROUND-ABOUT

—:o:—

"FLYING BOAT" SHOOTS ITS OCCUPANTS INTO CROWD BELOW

—:o:—

LONDON, Aug. 4.

There was a spectacular crash at the south end of Kursaal when a "flyingboat" attached to a whirling roundabout became detached and shot its occupants into the crowd below. Twenty-three persons were injured.—Reuter.

MILLIONS OF HOLIDAY MAKERS

LONDON, Aug. 4.

Thousands of motor cars, motor coaches and motor cycles and hundreds of special trains took millions of holiday-makers to the seaside and countryside yesterday. Already the casualty reports have been coming in describing the inevitable lists of road accidents.—Reuter.

MR. CHURCHILL GOES TO CANADA

—:o:—

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Mr. Churchill, accompanied by his son and daughter left for Canada to-day on a holiday.—Reuter.

INDIAN WEATHER REPROT

MONSOON ACTIVE IN NORTH EAST INDIA, U. P. AND CENTRAL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY

POONA, Aug. 3.

The following is a summary of observations recorded at 8 hours, Saturday, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The monsoon is generally active in northeast India, the United Provinces, the east and north Punjab the central parts of the country, Hyderabad and along the west coast.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to decrease in the United Provinces, increase in Burma, Assam, east and north Bengal and Bihar and extend in the central parts of the country.

Heavy Rainfall Warning:—Locally heavy rain is likely to continue along the Punjab Kumaon hills another twentyfour hours.

Burma.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma and local in Upper Burma; Akyab has had 1.2" and Rangoon 1.0". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is locally in defect in Upper Burma.

Northeast India, including Orissa Nearly general rain has fallen in all the sub-divisions. the chief amounts are:—Cherrapunji 3.8", Dibrugarh 1.8", Bogra 1.7", Dinajpur 1.6", Hazaribagh and Darjiling 1.1" each and Dhubri 1.0". Skies are overcast except in southwest Bengal and south Orissa where they are moderately clouded.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces:—Rainfall has been nearly general in the United Provinces and east Central India and local in west Central India and the Central Provinces; the chief amounts are:—Mussoorce 3.8", Dehra Dun 3.7" Benares 2.9", Sutna 2.5", Nowgong 1.6", Meerut and Seoni 1.4" each and Bareilly 1.3". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in the south United Provinces, and in defect in the southwest Central Provinces. Maximum temperature was above normal in Berar.

Northwest India:—Rain has fallen locally in the east and north Punjab and at a few stations in Kashmir, east Rajputana and Gujarat; Lahore reports 2.4", Dalhousie 1.2" and Delhi 0.7". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in Gujarat, lower Sind, Rajputana, the east and north Punjab, Kashmir and the North-West Frontier Province, and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province and parts of the east Punjab. Maximum temperature was below normal in the Punjab to the North-West Frontier Province. The highest maximum temperature in the division was 111 degrees at Dalbandin.

The Peninsula:—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, north Hyderabad and Malabar and local in south Hyderabad, Mysore and the north Madras coast, while a few falls have occurred in the Bombay Deccan and southeast Madras; Mahabaleshwar has had 3.3", Marmagao 1.8", Hyderabad 1.2" Nizamabad 1.1" and Calicut 0.9". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Maximum temperature was above normal in Hyderabad and Mysore.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

POONA, Aug. 4.

Monsoon is generally active in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, east Central Provinces, Central India, United Provinces, the Punjab and Southeast Madras.

Rainfall has been locally heavy in East Bengal and Assam.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, United Provinces, East Central India, and Malabar; local in Orissa, West Central India, Central Provinces, east and north Punjab, Kashmir, Konkan, Southwest Punjab, North West Frontier Province, Bombay Deccan and north Madras coast.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Tavoy one and a half inches; Kyaukpyu one; Cherrapunji thirteen; Mymensingh seven; Shillong five; Narayanganj four; Sibsagar and Barisal two; Darjeeling, Dibrugarh, Benares and Mainpuri three; Lucknow, Jhansi and Dehra Dun two; Allahabad, Nowgong and Mussoorie one and a half; Gorakhpur, Sutna, Raipur and Mukteswar one; Meerut three quarters; Hoshangabad a half; Rawalpindi two; Hissar one and a half; Delhi three quarers; Khushab and Srinagar a half; Dera Ismail Khan a quarter; Mahabaleshwar two; Mangalore three quarters; Karwar a half and Madras a quarter.

Forecast:—Increase in Burma and Chota Nagpur is likely.

Heavy rainfall warning.—Likely area of locally heavy rainfall during the next thirty-six hours are the Punjab Hills United Provinces, east and north Bengal and Assam.—A.P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Bombay, Aug. 4.

General Remarks:—The monsoon is generally active in the east Central Provinces, Central India, the United Provinces, the Punjab and southeast Madras. Rainfall has been nearly general in the United Provinces and Malabar, and local in west Central India, the Central Provinces, the east and north Punjab, the Konkan, southeast Madras and the Madras Deccan, while a few falls have occurred in the southwest Punjab, Gujarat, the Bombay Deccan and the north Madras coast. Skies are overcast in the United Provinces, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere except in Baluchistan, where they are clear. The air is more moist than usual in most of the Punjab and the United Provinces and along the north Coromandal Coast, and drier in the south Central Provinces and parts of the south Deccan. Temperatures were below normal in the west and central Punjab and the south United Provinces.

Forecast:—An increase in Malabar.

Rainfall for 24 hours ending at 8 hrs. on the 4th August, 1929:

Station	Rainfall.
Allahabad	1.58"
Cawnpore	0.78"
Jhansi	2.01"
Mainpuri	3.03"
Delhi	0.72"
Hissar	1.44"
Ambala	0.03"
Rawalpindi	1.80"
Mount Abu	0.54"
Deesa	0.07"
Dwarka	0.03"
Surat	0.15"
Ahmedabad	0.28"
Neemuch	0.03"
Indore	0.21"
Khandwa	0.02"
Hoshangabad	0.53"
Jubbulpore	0.22"
Raipur	0.95"
Ratnagiri	0.09"
Marmugao	0.10"
Karwar	0.48"
Poona	0.02"
Mahableshwar	2.16"
Sholapur	0.22"
Belgaum	0.15"
Aurangabad	0.05"
Hyderabad	0.01"
Mangalore	0.81"
Calicut	0.30"
Cochin	0.33"
Madras	0.26"
Cuddapah	2.23"

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

August 3.

Rainfall at—	Colaba. Point	Fort.	J. J Hptl.
During 24 hrs. ending 8 a. m.	0·23"	0·10"	0·16"
Total Since 1st June to date	42·82	58·08	46·38
Total for the cor. period '28	59·01	72·97	57·73
Total for the cor. period '27	49·90	59·41	48·68

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

The following is the summary of meteorological observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of Saturday:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 8 a.m. 29.767 inches (.064 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .011.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.5 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.1 degrees (2.2 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.4 degrees (1.3 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 85 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.S.W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 19 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 213 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 27.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy) eq. 10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.23 in.

Total rainfall during the month 1.29 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 43.57 inches.

Weather Remarks:—Rain.

Com

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Aug. 3.
October	19.03 Nominal
December	19.24+.14
January	19.22+.13
March	19.40+.14
May	19.55+.10
Middling Spot	19.00+.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Aug. 3.
October	18.83+09
December	19.02+.08
Middling Spot	19.00+.11

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Aug. 3.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 1,000 bales,

Day's Exports to Great Britain Nil.

Day's Exports to Great Britain Nil.

Day's Exports to the Continent, Nil.

The Liverpool Cotton Market is closed to-day, August 3rd.

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug. 3.

Silver.—Market is quietly steady.

Spot	24 5/16
Forward	24 7/16

GOLD.

London, Aug. 3.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz £4.4.411 1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Aug. 3.

Interest, Day to Day Loan 3 1/2 p.c.

Interest 7 Day's Market Loans 4 1/2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 Months 5 1/2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 Months 5 15/16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 Months 5 3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 6 1/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

	London, Aug. 3.
T.T Berlin on London	Closed
T.T Amsterdam on London	Closed
T.T Brussels on London	34.90
T.T Madrid on London	Closed
TT Milan on London	Closed
T.T Berne on London	25.22
T.T Paris on London	123.85
T.T London on Prague	163.93

All London produce markets are closed to-day, August 3rd.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Aug. 3.

100 Khatau Mill Nagar 243
100 A Damodar Harsad 270
100 Khatau Mill Latur Old 245
100 Do. Purna 240
100 Japan T & Co. Akola 272
100 Do. Amraoti 274
200 Toyomankwak Bagalkot 315
100 Phahlad Mill Hingoli 262
100 Jamshed Mill Kasganj 221
100 Volkart Bros. Neemuch 270
200 Do. Sanavad 281
100 G G Kesha Maheji 261
200 Do. Akola 277
200 Do. Nandura 277
100 Do. Akola 280
100 Do. Nagar 268

Saturday Room Rate was closed.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Aug. 2.

Our market has ruled steadier to-day by evidencing a rise of about 1/2 to 1 anna per cwt. in Ready as well as Forward Prices.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/3 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 7/15 per cwt F.B.H.
S.S. Quiloa Rs. 7/14/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment June Rs. 7/14 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 7/13/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Octo-Dec. Rs. 8 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan-March Rs. 8/3 per cwt. E.B.H.
Tone:—Steadier.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Aug. 2.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3-3|4 per cent.

Interest, 7 Day's Market Loans 4-1|2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 Months 5-1|2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 Months 5-15|16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 Months 5-3|4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 Months 6-1|4 per cent.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Aug. 2.

Demand Bills 484.81

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Aug. 3. Red leafy	Average
Bengal Superfine	240	
Bengal Fine	230	
Bengal F.G.	225	205
Sindh-Punjab Fine	230	
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	225	205
Wardha-Hingt Fine	305	275
Nagpur Savner Fine	305	275
Yeotmal Fine	285	270
Arvi Fine	295	265
Amraoti Fine	280	260
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	280	260
Mulkapur Fine	270	245
Khandesh Fine	260	235
Muthia Fine	230	220
Muthia FG.	215	205
Nanded/Purna FG.GS.	280	265
Purna FG.GS.	270	255
Parbhani/Sailu FG.GS.	270	265
Indore/Ujjain Fine	280	
Burwah Sanavad Fine	280	265
Surat Fine		
Broach Fine		
Broach FG.		
Westerns MG.		
Cambodia	410	
Miraj/Saugli		
Compta Good		
Jinja	460	
Busoga	470	

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

	Bombay, Aug. 3. Cwts.
Wheat	1,210
Linseed	7,996
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	883
Gingellyseeds	383
Poppyseeds	15
Groundnuts	22,910
Castorseeds	3,040
Rice	2,017
Myrabollams	294
Cottonseeds	10,719
Gram	2,872
Joowar	1,807
Barley	517
Bajree	924
Coal	720 tons.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, Aug. 2.

	Bales.
Receipts of Cotton at all U. S. Ports	38,000
Exports from America:	
To Great Britain	8,000
To France and the Continent	34,000
To Japan	10,000
Visible Supply:	
Stocks at U. S. Ports	517,000
Stocks at U. S. Interior Towns	198,000

EXPORTS OF AMERICAN COTTON TO INDIA.

New York, Aug. 2.

	Bales.
Exports during the past week.	Nil.
Total exports during the season	5,400

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, Aug. 2.

	Bales.
Total Imports	32,000
East Indian Imports	12,000
Total Exports	5,000
East Indian Exports	1,000
Total Forwarded	21,000
East Indian Forwarded	2,900
Total Stock	840,000
East Indian Stock	57,000
Total Sales	13,000
East Indian Sales	

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Aug. 2.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £19-1|2

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) £125-1|2.

National Bank £49-3|4.

Eastern Bank £6-5|8.

Funding Loan 4 per cent £85.

Conversion Loan £74.

Indian Loan 5-1|2 per cent £100-1|2.

Rupee Paper 3-1|2 per cent £49-1|2

Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £56

Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent. Sterling Loan £65.

Consols £53-5|8.

War Loan 5 per cent £100-5|8

Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £90-1|2.

WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

(Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee.)

Bombay, Aug. 3.

The American market this week was active and strong, showing a nett advance of 39 to 48 points. Early, the market was slightly easy on liquidation and good weather but afterwards steadily advanced on speculative and trade buying stimulated by insects, damage reports and absence of rain in drought sections. The highest price for the New October position touched during the week was 19.30 on the 1st instant and the lowest 18.48 on the 29th ultimo, the range for the week being 82 points. The Government weekly weather report published on Wednesday last was considered rather favourable, particularly in Arkansas, but weather is generally favourable for weevil activity. The American cotton season ended on the 31st July and Secretary Col. Hester published the Cotton Balance Sheet showing the world's consumption of American cotton during the year as 13,309,000 bales and the carry-over at the end of the year as 4,680,000 bales both including linters. This compares with the world's consumption of 15,838,000 bales and the carry-over of 5,298,000 bales as published at the end of the previous year. The first Government estimate of the condition and the crop for the season 1929-30 will be published on Thursday the 8th instant. Several private estimates received so far are:—J. W. Jay & Co. condition 70·5 per cent, Clement Curtis & Co. condition 72·5 per cent and crop 15,800,000 bales, A. Norden & Co. condition 68·9 per cent.

Our local market closes Rs. 10-1|4 higher. Early, the market declined on long liquidation and Bazar selling on news of strike in Lancashire but later advanced in sympathy with bullish advices from New York and Liverpool, and on short-covering and Commission Houses buying. The highest rate for Broach A.-May touched during the week was Rs. 354-1|2 on the 2nd instant and the lowest Rs. 337 on the 29th ultimo, the range for the week being Rs. 17-1|2. The local Mills strike now seems to be gradually dying out. Yesterday's closing rates are:—Broach A.-May Rs. 353-1|2; Broach J.-Aug. Rs. 343-1|4; Oomra D.-Jan. Rs. 317-1|2; Bengal D.-Jan. Rs. 266-1|2.

Arrivals of Cotton into Bombay from 1st September 1928 to 1st August 1929 are 3,286,053 bales against 3,399,372 bales last year and Export total 2,616,623 bales against 2,092,621 bales last year while the local Mills consumption during the same period is estimated at 527,114 bales against 453,534 bales last year. The Stock of cotton in Bombay on the 1st August is estimated at 975,955 bales against 1,160,043 bales same time last year.

As anticipated, the rise in prices has materialized and we now advise taking profit on purchases. We are, however, in favour of buying again if the market reacts, but if it proceeds further without a reaction we would not be averse to making sales.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.) 342, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Bombay, Aug. 2.

	Per lb. Rs. As Ps.
KHADI.	
Textile	0 12 0
Century	0 11 9
Jacob	0 11 6
Toyo Potdar	0 11 6
Moon	0 12 0
LONG CLOTH. (full weight 34/40 In.)	
Century 91-1/2 92-1/2	1 0 3
Century 6404-8705	1 0 6
Fazul (Mahal)	1 0 6
Pahlad	0 15 6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	1 0 0
Maneckji (Patangia)	0 15 6
Daud Sahib	0 15 6
Ganga Ghat	0 14 6
LONG CLOTH. (Light weight) No. 5202|5303.	
Rachael Mill	1 0 9
David	1 0 9
Moon	1 0 6
Phoenix	1 0 6
Dirshaw (Gaumukh)	0 15 3
LONG CLOTH. X Quality.	
Swan Finlay	1 0 0
Gold Mohor	0 15 6
LONG CLOTH. Satin Calender 34-42 In.	
Textile (Hand)	0 15 3
Spring (Merchant)	0 15 3
Century (Bugle)	0 15 6
Apollo (Pyala)	0 15 3
Tata Mill (Darji)	0 15 0
Sakuntla	0 15 6
Manekji (Kunda)	0 14 0
Rachel	0 15 9
Dinshaw (Maharaja)	0 14 0
Maher	0 15 3
Kachhwa	0 14 6
Moon	0 14 9
LEPAD.	
Spring	0 15 9
Textile	0 15 6
Century	0 15 9
DHOOTIES. 7 8 9 Yards.	
Spring (Balance)	1 1 6
Jacob	1 1 0
Century	1 1 3
Moon Mill	1 1 0
3732 Moon	1 1 0
3842 Mayer	1 1 0
DHOOTIES. 10 Yards	
Spring (balance)	1 0 6
Century	1 0 3
Jacob	1 0 0
Moon Mill	1 0 0
	Per Piece.
1386 Tata	2 15 0
GIN COLOURED.	
A 1515 Tulsidas	13 8 0
B 1515 Ratilal	12 12 0
MARKIN JAPAN.	
4488	12 6 0
8383	9 9 0
Yards 120	20 8 0
9898	10 9 0
8015	9 6 0
9797	9 8 0
6300	10 8 0
44000	9 2 0
BLACK CHECK. 5800 Sholapur	9 0 0
SALITA.	
Century	0 15 3
Spring Merchant	0 15 3
Dukdi yards 12-13-14—	
Kanta	1 3 3
Phoenix	1 3 0
Framji	1 2 0

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Aug. 2.

During the early part of the week our market ruled quieter with easier advices from London and America and improved later with better news from abroad. There were free sellers for near positions and especially week-holders sold July shipment at Rs. 7/12/0 to Rs. 7/10/6 and July September at Rs. 7/12/6 to Rs. 7/11/6 all F. B. Harbour terms. Some importers bought back 2,100 tons October/December at Rs. 7/14/0 to Rs. 7/15/6 F. B. H. terms. A fair quantity changed hands in January/March at Rs. 8 to Rs. 8/2/0 F. B. H. terms. Most of the importers were doing nothing.

Java reported a quiet market, in the beginning of the week the sympathy with decline in London and New York but there were many buyers at lower rates and an Indian Importer is reported to have bought 30,000 tons at 12-5/8 to 12-3/4 guilders August/September delivery. Since then prices have improved by 1/8 guilder with more buyers. Trust has sold nothing.

Karachi reported a quiet market owing to heavy rains, in their surrounding districts with small demand for ready sugars and no business doing. Calcutta reported a steadier market with good business doing, in all positions.

American Terminals reported highest on the 26th ulto. giving 2.16, 2.25 and 2.29 for September-December and March and reported lowest on the 30th inst. quoting 2.07, 2.16 and 2.19 for same positions.

London Terminals reported highest on the 26th ulto. quoting 10s. 9-3/4d., 10s. 11-1/4d. and 11s. 5-1/4d. for August, October and December and reported lowest on the 30th ulto. quoting 10s. 2-1/4, 10s. 4-1/2 and 10s. 10-1/2d for same positions.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T.M.O. Ready Rs. 13/1/0 equal to 11s. 10d. F.B. Harbour stocks 40,000 bags.

T.M.O. June Rs. 7/13/0 equal to 11s. 8d. F.B. Harbour.

T.M.O. July/Sept. Rs. 7/13/0 equal to 12s. 1d. F.B. Harbour.

T.M.O. Oct-Dec. Rs. 7/15/6 equal to 11s. 10-1/2d. F.B. Harbour.

T.M.O. Jan./March Rs. 8/2/0 equla to 12s. 1d. F.B. Harbour.

Brown Ready Rs. 12 equal to 10s. 10d. F.B. Harbour stocks 2,000 bags.

B.R.B. Ready Rs. 13/2/0 equal to 11s. 11d. F.B. Harbour 4,000 bags.

Beet Refined Ready Rs. 12/8 stocks 19,000 bags.

German Rs. 12/10/0, stocks 6,000 bags.

Arrivals S.S. "Quiloa" with 18,259 bags Java Sugars.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Aug. 3.

Our Market has ruled steady today both in respect of Ready as well as Forward positions. Prices are nearly unaltered.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/3 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 7/15 per cwt F.B.H.
S S Quiloa Rs. 7/14/6 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment June Rs. 7/14 pe cwt F.B.H.
Shipment July/Sept. Rs. 7/13 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Oct/Dec. Rs. 7/15/6 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Jan/March Rs. 8/2/0 F.B.H.
Tone:—Steady.

OILS & CAKES.

Bombay, Aug. 3.

(The Tata Oil Mills Company, Ltd.) Ex-Godown, Bombay

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 548/ per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 355/ per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 120/ per ton.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 3.

August	251.20+4.90
November	228.00+2.50
February	217.30+0.20

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CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word

Terms :—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. —Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A HINDU GRADUATE to teach English and Sanskrit to a Gujarati lady at her house at Gamdevi between 2 and 3 p.m. Apply stating qualifications and salary to Box No. 2335, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R32645

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE for UNION HIGH SCHOOL, Broach Apply, Stating terms to PROPRIETOR.
A R1764.

WANTED—DISTRICT AGENTS AND LOCAL CANVASSERS (Gentlemen or Ladies) throughout Bombay Presidency to sell our PARIS POWDER, the Scientific Washer and Cleanser. Handsome Commission to really experienced and capable ones. Apply personally to—N. S. Desai, 11/13, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
A R1803

PERSONAL.

WANTED Her ADDRESS, who twice said to me in a sweet Voice, "He is reading news-paper", in a restaurant at Dhobi Talao in 1927. VASDEV BHASIN, B.A., Campbellpur Cantt. (Punjab).
P R1798

BOOKS.

FOR SALE—A Large LIBRARY over 11,000 books. English literature, Philosophy. Spiritualism, Poetry, Saints Oriental and Christian, Persian and Arabic MSS. Religions, Mysticism. No catalogue. Inspection invited and offers. Write to Box No. 2330 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
L R1791

EDUCATIONAL.

LEARN TOUCH TYPEWRITING at extremely moderate fees on new machines. REGAL TYPEWRITER CO., 1st floor Yusuf Bldg. Churchgate Street,
M R1790

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LIMITED.

Mirzapore Square North, Calcutta

Premier and Largest Indian Hotel.

Best arrangements. Home comforts. Family suits available.

Daily charges—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 and 3.

Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—A LADY DOCTOR to marry a medico in high position, no distinction of caste religion or Nationality. State age qualifications etc. Apply Box No. 2332 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
M R1794

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 58-0-
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

—:o:—

OFFERS of well-lighted, well-ventilated and suitable premises are invited in the adjoining localities of (1) the Municipal Kandewady Marathi Boys' School, Kandewady, and (2) the Municipal Vadala Marathi Girls' School, Vadala, for locating the said schools.

No owner who is either a Member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation or of the Schools Committee need send in an offer.

Intending owners are requested to send their offers to the undersigned in writing with a rough plan of the building and the rent of the premises on or before 10th August, 1929, stating clearly the exact situation of the premises, the minimum rent that will be charged and the date from which the premises can be rented.

R. V. PARULEKAR,
Secretary, Schools Committee.
The Schools Committee's Office,
Municipal Buildings, Fort,
Bombay, 1st August, 1929.

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the
(1) PROFESSORSHIP OF ENGLISH, and the
(2) PROFESSORSHIP OF EDUCATION,
on a salary in the scale of Rs. 500–40–1,000 per mensem, with efficiency bar at Rs. 800.

The appointments will be held subject to the University Act, Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations.

Applicants must possess high academic distinctions, successful teaching experience and research qualifications. Preference will be given to candidates who besides these possess a training in Western methods and have published some Research work.

Applications giving the above details and stating the minimum starting salary acceptable, together with copies of testimonials, should reach the undersigned by name before August 26, 1929.

F. AHMAD,
Registrar,
Aligarh Muslim University.
32646

WANTED.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of the SECRETARY, Anand Municipality, on Rs. 60—5—90.

Candidates, who have passed the training course prescribed for qualified Sanitary Inspectors or Overseers, along with the Matriculation, School Final or any higher University examination, will receive preference.

Applications, stating age, residence, caste and previous experience, if any, should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th August, 1929.

G. K. PATEL,
President,
Anand Municipality.

Anand, 25th July, 1929.
32599

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Ltd.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Buildings, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 29th August, 1929, at 1-45 p.m. (Standard Time), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 28th February, 1929.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To re-elect Mr. Albert Raymond, who retires under Article 103 of the Articles of Association, as a Director of the Company.
4. To re-elect Mr. H. P. Mody, who retires under Article 103 of the Articles of Association, as a Director of the Company.
5. To appoint two Directors in place of Mr. P. S. Mellor and Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, who retire by rotation, and who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.
6. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
7. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th August, 1929, to 28th August, 1929, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
N. SIRUR & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 31st July, 1929.

N.B.—The Dividend, when declared, will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after Wednesday, the 4th September, 1929, between 12 noon and 3 p.m., on week days, other than Saturdays, and between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m., on Saturdays, on production of the Share Certificates, to Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Members on the 19th August, 1929.

32630

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

LECTURERSHIP IN ECONOMICS.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for appointment as a LECTURER in Economics, for a period of one year in the first instance, with prospects of permanency. Salary in the scale of 250–20–450 per mensem.

Candidates from Indian Universities must be First Class M.A.'s with considerable teaching experience and able to take M.A. Classes in Advanced Economic Theory. Candidates with British University qualifications besides holding an Honours Degree must have read Economics as their main and exclusive subject, and specialised in Economic Theory. Research qualifications will be a recommendation.

Applications stating age, teaching experience, academic distinctions and the minimum salary desired, should reach the undersigned not later than August 20, 1929.

F. AHMAD,
Registrar,
Aligarh Muslim University.
32648

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

FOR SALE.

THE UNDERMENTIONED three second-hand Steam Road Rollers of Fowler make bearing Registry Nos. 4413, 4531 and 4786 in excellent working condition.

Inspection and offers invited.

Intending purchasers can inspect the Rollers at the Trust Agripada Stores at Gell Street, Byculla, and can obtain form of conditions and details from the Sub-Divisional-Officer in charge of Agripada Stores any morning between 8 and 10 a.m. (B. T.), subject to which offers should be made.

Offers which will be closed on 21-8-1929 should be superscribed "Offers for Steam Road Rollers" and addressed to the Chief Officer, Bombay Improvement Trust at Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

By Order of the Board,
H. M. ABHYANKAR, L.C.E.,
Engineer in Charge,
Southern Division.
Bombay, 1st August, 1929.
32637

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for admission to the Indian Mercantile Marine Training Ship "Dufferin" from candidates who desire to be trained for the Mercantile Marine.

Candidates must be between the ages of 13 and 16 on the 15th January, 1930, and must have completed a school education up to the standard which is three standards short of Matriculation. There will be a Qualifying Examination conducted in English at various centres in India. Candidates who qualify will be required to come to Bombay at their own expense for interview prior to selection and a Medical Test of Fitness at which particular attention will be paid to EYESIGHT.

The course lasts for 8 months per year for three years. Fees amount to Rs. 50 per each month of residence on the Training Ship and small extras.

Approved time spent on the Training Ship is equivalent to one year's sea service for qualifying for the Board of Trade Second Mates' Certificate.

Applications will be received up to the 15th October, 1929, and the Qualifying Examination will be held about the 2nd December, 1929.

The Prospectus giving full information TOGETHER WITH APPLICATION FORMS may be had from the Captain Superintendent, T.M.T.S. "Dufferin", Mazagaon Pier, Bombay 10, ON PAYMENT of Re. 1 which should be sent by Money Order (communication coupon should bear the full name and address) or in postage stamps.

32625

TENDERS

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF KEYS WOODEN FOR RAILS.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of the abovementioned material.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with drawings and conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 3 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form, and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed Tender for the supply of "Keys wooden for rails". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Additional copies of the tender form without drawings may be obtained if required at a cost of Rs. 2 per copy.

4. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 4th September, 1929.

5. The result of the tenders will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal".

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
1st August, 1929.

32633

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 1493 OF 1926.

Re: DWARKADAS MONJI and CHIMONDAL LAKHMICHAND, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at 3rd Bhoiwada, lately doing business as a dealer in glass Bangles at 3rd Bhoiwada in the name and style of Dwarkadas Monji till 14th October, 1926, and since Unemployed ... Adjudged Insolvents.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvents have applied to the Court for their discharge and that the Court has fixed the 15th October, 1929, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 1st day of August, 1929.

S. K. BRAHMANDKAR,
Ag. Insolvency Registrar.
32643

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Court of the 2nd Class Sub-Judge at Malegaon.
Civil Suit No. 126 of 1929.

GOPALDAS SHRIKRISHNADAS, a firm, by its Managing Proprietor Joombhailal Gulabchand Sheth, Marwari Inhabitant, aged 40, carrying on business at Malegaon ... Plaintiffs.

versus

MUKUNDLAL MULSHANKER, a firm, at Bombay, by its Proprietor Mulshanker Purshottam, a Gujerati by caste, carrying on business at Bombay at Mangaldas Market, 7th Galli, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Post No. 2 ... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 20th day of March, 1929, it was ordered that the Plaintiff may recover as per claim Rs. 4,560 and costs of the suit and future interest on Rs. 4,398-14-0 at 6 per cent. per annum from the date of the suit, viz., 5th March, 1929, till satisfaction from the Defendants.

AND WHEREAS by a warrant of Attachment of moveable property, dated the 12th day of April, 1929, the following moveable property, viz., Saries, choulees, pieces of turban, cloths, Gold bordered shawls, one mehta box, etc., was attached.

Now Notice is hereby given that the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of a warrant of sale of moveable property, dated the 26th day of July, 1929, put up for sale by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 16th day of August, 1929, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) in the shop of the Defendants at Mangaldas Market, outside the Fort, the aforesaid moveable property or so much of it as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said Decree, costs, interest, costs of previous and of this execution together with Sheriff's poundage.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information, application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay or the Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort.

Dated this 1st day of August, 1929.

REGINALD SPENCE,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. MULLA & MULLA,
Attorneys for the Plaintiffs.
32647

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 416 OF 1929.

Re: JERBAI RUSTOMJI MEHTA alias MEHTAJI, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Dadar, Vincent Road, formerly dealing in shares and lately doing business of supplying meals and now Unemployed ... An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for her discharge and that the Court has fixed the 15th October, 1929, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 30th day of July, 1929.

S. K. BRAHMANDKAR,
Ag. Insolvency Registrar.
32614

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 299 OF 1929.

Re: CHIMANLAL GOKALDAS SHAH, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Grant Road, formerly doing business in shares at Share Bazar personally and at Dana Bunder in Grain and Seeds in the name of Ramdas Bhoja and Co. in partnership with Ramdas Bhoja and now a Clerk in the Madhavji Dharamsi Mills ... An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 5th November, 1929, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 2nd day of August, 1929.

S. K. BRAHMANDKAR,
Ag. Insolvency Registrar.
32642

AMUSEMENTS

THE CAPITOL TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M. From To-morrow at 6-30 & 10 P.M.

The Metro - Goldwyn-Mayers Masterpiece

WINNERS of the WILDERNESS

A rare Romance! A Crackling picture of pioneering days!

Also the M. G. M. Two Parts Comedy.

FIGHTING FATHERS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6-30 and 10 p.m.

VITAPHONE VODVIL REVUE

Here, indeed, is enjoyable entertainment! Music—Mirth—Melody—Talking— Singing— Sound! The artistes themselves could not entertain you better! The first series of "WARNER SHORTS" was top-hole! This second series will delight you as much, if not more! Come and judge for yourself!

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Tremendous story of Love and War—filled with Drama, Tears and Laughs.

THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER

featuring an all-tar cast
CHARLES E. MACK
MARGUERITE DE LA MOTTE
H. B. WALTHALL
TO SAVE THE WORLD
HE FOUGHT, BLED AND—

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

They fought and argued—
They called each other names.
But in the end they always made up—
So that they could start another
THE
COHENS AND KELLYS
in
ATLANTIC CITY
WITH
GEORGE SIDNEY
VERA GORDON
MACK SWAIN
A UNIVERSAL PICTURE

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD
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SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES at DeLisle Road (on the West of Byculla Railway Station and opposite Makaba Building), Byculla, on THURSDAY, the 8th August, 1929 at 4-30 p.m. on the premises of the property, by order of the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mr. Kazi Noor Mahomed Kazi Abdul Karim Porebundri, the Mortgagor and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 4th June 1923:—All those three pieces of Foras land together with the dwelling houses and chawls standing thereon admeasuring about 2620 square yards and settled under Act VI of 1851, situate at DeLisle Road (Byculla), bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1945 of the Byculla Division and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward Nos. 4318 and 4321 and Street Nos. 602 and 610a, 606a, 606b and 606c.

Full particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of Mr. Fardunji P. Pavri, Attorney for the Mortgagees, Great Western Building, Bake House Lane Fort or from the undersigned.

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Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1929			
3 Aug	Ranpura ..		16,601
10 ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120
17 ,,	Naldera ..	All	16,088
24 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
31 ,,	Malwa ..	vessels	11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpin ..		16,619
14 ,,	Narkunda ..		16,572
21 ,,	Rajputana ..	will	16,518
28 ,,	Morea ..		10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..	now	19,648
12 ,,	Mantua ..		10,946
19 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
26 ,,	Ranpura ..	sail	16,601
2 Nov.	Razmak ..		10,602
9 ,,	Maloja x ..		20,837
16 ,,	Ranchi ..	direct	16,550
23 ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120
30 ,,	Morea ..		10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera ..	from	16,088
14 ,,	Viceroy of India ..		19,649
21 ,,	Rawalpindi ..	Bombay	16 614
28 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
1930			
4 Jan.	Narkunda x ..	without	16,572
11 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
18 ,,	Rajputana x ..		16,568
25 ,,	Ranchi ..	transship	16,550
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
8 ,,	Morea ..		10,954
15 ,,	Mantua* ..	ment	10,946
22 ,,	Viceroy of India		19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..	at	20,837
8 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
15 ,,	Razmak @ ..		10,602
22 ,,	Ranpura ..	Aden	16,601
29 ,,	Naldera x ..		16,088
5 April	Ranchi ..		16,550
12 ,,	Rawalpindi* ..		16,619
17 April	Morea (Extra) ..		10,946
19 ,,	Razmak ..		10 602
26 ,,	Malwa * ..		11 000
26 ,,	Narkunda x ..		16,572

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in Possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through Steamers from Australia have limited accomodation for passengers from India.

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Brisbane £82
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BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

It is liberty to call at Port Sudan Malta and/or Tangier.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1929		
15th Aug.	Domala	8442
18th Nov.	Dumana ..	8427
9th Dec.	Dumala ..	8442
1930		
3rd April.	Dumana	8427
24th ,,	Domala	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows:—

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £66	£108
	C £86	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929 about		
16th Aug.	Comorin ..	Colombo and Australia
18th ,,	Mirzapore* ..	Straits China and Japan.
23rd ,,	Alipore * ..	Straits China and Japan.
30th ,,	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China.
13th Sept.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
27th ,,	Macedonia ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
11th Oct.	Naldera ..	Australia.
25th ,,	Rawalpindi	Colombo Straits, China and Japan
8th Nov.	Narkunda ..	Australia.
22nd ,,	Rajputana ..	Colombo Straits, China & Japan.
6 Dec.	Mooltan ..	Australia.
20th ,,	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits, China & Japan.

* Cargo only.

SHIPPING

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Haruna Maru ..	10500	.. ..	@ Aug
Awa Maru ..	6028	2 Aug.	11 ,,
Kamo Maru ..	8000	.. ..	@21 Aug.
eNageto Maru ..	5901	15 Aug.	27 Aug
Katori Maru ..	10000	.. ..	@4 Sept.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	29 Aug.	12 Sept.
Atsuta Maru ..	8 00	.. ..	@18Sept
aTokushima Maru	6976	16 Sept.	28 ,,

aDo not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Suwa Maru ..	10700	8 Aug.	26 Aug.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	22 ,,	9 Sept
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	5 Sept.	22Sept.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-Kong	From Kobe
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	21 Aug.	28 Aug.
Korea Maru ..	20000	4 Sept.	11 Sept.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares. Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

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1929			
7th Aug.	Bankura ..	Basrah via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.	
9th ,,	Varsova ..	Basrah via Karachi	
14th ,,	Karapara ..	East & South Africa.	

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	5,27,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
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CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,00
RESERVE FUND	80,00,000

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Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited,

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	Yen.
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Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	105,500,000

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Canton	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San Francisco
Changchun	Nagasaki	Samarang
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COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE APPLICATIONS

SIR BASIL BLACKETT AS CHAIRMAN

RUGBY, Aug. 3.

The Colonial Secretary has appointed a Committee of which Sir Basil Blackett, the well-known financial expert is Chairman to examine the applications for assistance from the Colonial Development Fund in furtherance of schemes wholly to assist agriculture and industry in the Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories and thereby promote commerce with or industry in the United Kingdom. The Committee of which other members are Sir John Eaglesome, Sir Felix Pole, Messrs. Earnest Bevin, R. Jackson and Alan Smith, has already had a preliminary meeting in which Mr. J. H. Thomas, Minister responsible for employment, and Lord Passfield, Colonial Secretary, explained the objects for which the Committee had been appointed.—B. O. W.

TILAK MEMORIAL FUND

CASH COLLECTIONS

Cash collections up to the 27th ultimo were as under:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 4,929; Dr. S. M. Deshmukh, Rs. 101; Shridhar Bhalchandra & Co., Rs. 10; N. B. Kale, Rs. 101; G. P. Tere Desai, Thana, Rs. 25; Native Share & Stock Brokers' Association, Rs. 251; V. S. Ainapure, Rs. 10; V. H. Gokhale, Rs. 50; R. S. Khanolkar, Rs. 10; Lokamanya Pan Bazar, Rs. 225; G. H. Pethe, Rs. 100; N. R. Mahajan, Rs. 151; L. G. Patwardhan, Rs. 5; Madhav Agency, Rs. 11; Dr. R. K. Mastakar, Rs. 25; Thakurlal & Co., Rs. 50; F. H. Boyce, Rs. 101; A. S. Narielwalla, Rs. 31; D. A. Abhyankar, Rs. 25; K. S. Souche, Rs. 68; Office sale, Rs. 44; M. B. Vaidya, Rs. 15; R. G. Thakur, Rs. 21; C. R. Athavle, Rs. 40; S. G. Joglekar, Rs. 7; M. H. Musale, Rs. 12; K. S. Pitkar, Rs. 5; S. A. Dandekar and M. K. Joshi, Rs. 64; V. R. Gulavne, Rs. 60; V. V. Ranade, Rs. 30; V. K. Khadilkar, Rs. 34; Staff Gajjar's Ionic Pharmacy, Rs. 7; N. D. Chakkal, Rs. 75; J. V. Vaidya, Rs. 17; S. N. Bhatkhande, Rs. 29; M. V. Tilu, Rs. 5; A. V. Patankar, Rs. 15; G. V. Moghe, Rs. 45; S. H. Mhaskar, Rs. 9; G. R. Barve, Rs. 24; T. R. Naravne, Rs. 44; G. A. Pantambekar, Rs. 10; M. Kowlekar, Rs. 11; K. P. Raut, Rs. 3; V. G. Joshi, Rs. 10; P. G. Sahasrabudhe, Rs. 10; Bharat Vijaya Natya Samaj, Rs. 25; M. V. Donde, Rs. 21; B. D. Vadke, Rs. 25; S. G. Vaidya, Rs. 10; K. S. Khadilkar (Khatau Makanji Mill collections), Rs. 58; K. S. Khadilkar, Rs. 15; Modak, Parel, Rs. 22; Gokhale, Kurla, Rs. 54; D. V. Bhide, Rs. 5; D. M. Sahasrabudge, Rs. 9; Khare Auditor and Virkar Mohan Bldg., Rs. 62; Pachubhai Dahya Vira, Rs. 5; P. N. Apte, Rs. 20; V. P. Kylkarni, Rs. 50; L. G. Joshi, Rs. 21; G. B. Joshi, Rs. 39; V. B. Dhakras, Rs. 10; X, Rs. 125; S. S. Navre, Rs. 5; Sahakari Yuvak Sangh, Rs. 5; Koli Yuvak Sangh, Rs. 4|8; Avvatikabai Gokhale, Laxmibai Chaude and Laxmibai Tekade, Rs. 101; K. M. Kibe, Rs. 22; Pratap Mill Office, Rs. 31; Bhaishankar Trivedi, Rs. 10; Vaidya M. M. Mogre, Rs. 114; Gopalrao Joshi, Rs. 5; Mr. Cooper, Rs. 5; M. G. Joshi, Rs. 10; X, Rs. 25; R. Keshavlal, Rs. 25; M. A. Joshi, Ghatkopar, Rs. 10; Prahlad Setna, Rs. 5; Narayan Karsondas, Rs. 15; Vyas Co., 10; Engineer Bros., Rs. 25; M. D. Vora, Rs. 35; Golia Kotwalla, Rs. 5; Kale, Rs. 43; Chitale, Rs. 10; R. T. Naravne, Rs. 10; Bhaye Worli Koliwada, Rs. 23; M. R. Vaishampayan, Re. 1; Honesty and Co. Rs. 5; Dr. S. R. Machave, Rs. 10; Dr. V. V. Ainapure, Rs. 10. Total Rs. 8,041|8.

B. F. MADON MEMORIAL FUND

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

Names of Contributors to the above fund is as under:—

Amount previously acknowledged. Rs. 11,928.

Mr. R D Lam Rs. 31; Mr. F D Vachha Rs. 21; Mr. R M Hakim Rs. 21; Naoroji Ardeshir Narielvala Rs. 15; Mr. K J Billimoria Rs. 51 "A Japanese Friend" Rs. 50. The New India Assurance Co., Ltd. Rs 500 Mr. & Mrs. Ambalal Sarabhai, Ahmedabad Rs. 100; Mr. Jadu Nath Roy, Calcutta Rs. 50. "A Parsi" Rs. 21; Mr. J N Dastur Jamshedpur 10; Mr. Jamsetji Ardeseer Wadia Rs. 50; Mr. N B Saklatvala Rs. 500; Mr. N H Sethna Rs. 200; Mr. Maneksha N. Pochkhanawalla Rs. 100. Mr. N. D. Tata Rs. 50. Mr. F M Kanga Rs. 100 Mr. K P Guzdar Rs. 50. Total Rs. 13,848.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST MATUNGA HINDUS

PROTEST TO THE RIOTS INQUIRY COMMITTEE

The Honorary Secretary of the Matunga Residents' Association has addressed to the Chairman, Bombay Riots Inquiry Committee, the following letter:—

"With reference to the rejoinder issued by Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar to the protest made by the Matunga Residents' Association, I am directed by my Committee to address you as follows:—

My Committee accept that the statements referred to in my letter of the 20th instant were made by Mr. Nabiullah, but it does not in any way alter the position taken up by the Association as Mr. Dimtimkar seems to hold identical views.

My Committee deny all the allegations made by Messrs. Dimtimkar and Nabiullah and reiterate that they have absolutely no foundation whatsoever. My Committee would therefore like you to call upon the said witnesses either to substantiate the allegations or to make proper amends.

As regards Mr. Munshi's reference to an Akhada in Matunga, I give below the relevant portion of his oral evidence, from which you will see that he does not definitely say that the Akhada is in Matunga:

Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri: In Bombay did you see any Akhadas in Matunga?

Answer:—I think I have seen one in Matunga or somewhere in that locality. I was invited to preside over one of their functions.

Question:—The allegation here is that there is at Matunga an Akhada where some sword play is taught.

Answer:—I read that in the papers and all that I can say is that it is a gross perversion of an ordinary fact. I will tell you what it is. The so-called sword is a metal tape without sharp edges about an inch broad and about 5 or 6 feet long with a handle. You will find it in most of the Akhadas. They perform acrobatic tricks with it; possibly somebody thought it was a sword play. The man holds the handle; a piece of cloth soaked in kerosene is tied to the other end and ignited and the man whirls it round with a view to show skill. That is done in some of the Akhadas in Bombay. It is the exhibition part of gymnastics. It is not a sword, nor is it used as a weapon.

My Committee have made careful inquiries and are definitely in a position to state that Mr. Munshi has not been invited to preside at any function in Matunga, nor has he visited the locality.

Mr. Nabiullah has alleged that the locality is entirely a Hindu one and the residents there do not want any body who is a non-Hindu so that nothing may leak out or go out. My Committee fear that Mr. Nabiullah has not at any time visited Matunga; for it is such an open locality that nothing could be done clandestinely. His statement that it is entirely a Hindu locality is also incorrect as there are a number of Mahomedans, Christians and a few Iranis, as well as a number of Pathans who are doing money lending business with the G.I.P. Railway workshop men.

As regards Mr. Dimtimkar's allegations of attempted arson and murder, they are so palpably false to require a refutation. The fact that the police did not think it fit to take any notice of complaints of such a serious nature alleged to have been made by the inmates of the Orphanage is proof positive that they had nothing to fear from the Hindu residents. Admittedly there was not sufficient police protection. Will Mr. Dimtimkar then say what prevented the Hindus from carrying out the alleged attempts at arson and murder? My Committee assert that not only was there no attempt at arson or murder but not a blade of glass in the Orphanage was disturbed.

Mr. Dimtimkar refers to the average age of the boys as twelve. He may be correct as far as the average age is concerned, but there are a number of boys much above that average. My Committee, or for the matter of that any Hindu resident of Matunga, have no complaints to make against the boys. There was only the small incident referred to in my last letter which created some slight tension and this incident was undoubtedly due to instigation from some outside agency unconnected with the institution and unconcerned in the welfare of the boys who have been living peaceably for a number of years.

My Committee have no desire to take part in any controversial matters, but they are forced to do so as such unfounded allegations are likely to embitter feelings and disturb the peaceful atmosphere of the locality. My Committee therefore trust that you will go thoroughly into the matter and make whatever inquiries necessary to get at the truth."

THE BLIND PROBLEM

Prevention Better Than Cure

A "Friend of the Blind" writes:

Along with the recent social awakening in India while so much is being done towards reforms—social, religious, financial and political—for those blessed with the priceless gift of sight, it is a matter for great satisfaction that the Problem of the Blind in India has also gradually begun to attract more and more public attention. This problem resolves itself mainly into two heads:—(1) Prevention and Cure of Blindness and (2) Blind Relief, that is, looking after the moral and material welfare of the incurably blind and trying to ameliorate the awful lot of these helpless unfortunates.

BLIND RELIEF ASSOCIATION'S WORK.

Under the first head, the credit remains with Bombay, for the oldest institution of its kind. The Blind Relief Association was started here in 1919. It is registered under Act XXI of 1880 and has at present branches at Bulsar, Anand, Chalisgaon, Bijapur, Palanpur, and Mirpurkhas Sind, where free medical and surgical aid is given to all regardless of caste creed or colour. Upto date it has treated 2,96,779 eye cases, performed 66,409 eye operations in the Association's Free Eye Hospitals, examined and treated the eyes of 2,78,561 villagers in remote places by house to house visits and has given away free 2,200 spectacles to indigent eye-sufferers. It is gratifying to note that recently another Blind Relief Association has been started at Nagpur C. P. Only two such organisations, however, in a big continent like India are too few and it is hoped that with the lapse of time, more attention will be devoted to this important subject.

SCHOOLS AND HOMES

Under the second head, it is pleasant to find so many Schools and Homes for the Blind throughout India. In Bombay alone there is the N. S. D. Industrial Home for the Blind in 3rd Kumbharwada Lane (near Round Temple). Then there is the Happy Home for the Blind as well as the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind at Tardeo, and the American Mission School for the Blind at Dadar. Then, again, there are also Schools for the Blind at Karachi, Gwalior, Amritsar, Aligarh, Nagpur, Ranchi, Lahore, Baroda and Calcutta. In addition there are Homes for the Blind at Mysore, Calcutta, Kedgaon (Poona) and Rajpur (U. P.) A Home and School for the Blind is also shortly to be opened at Bhavnagar.

MORE INDUSTRIAL HOMES NEEDED.

From the above, two important points force themselves on our attention:—

(a) There are many more SCHOOLS than INDUSTRIAL HOMES to consume those blind who qualify themselves in the Schools for for industrial pursuits, so that in the absence of such Homes even the qualified blind are apt to be left to their own resources, handicapped as they are in the difficult battle of life. In this respect, so far, the N. S. D. Industrial Home for the Blind of Bombay, seems to be the only one of its kind in India that tries to cope with this difficulty. This is an example that deserves to be more widely imitated throughout India.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE

(b) The truth of the adage—prevention is better than Cure—does not seem to command the public attention to the extent it deserves. In fact there are so far, only TWO Blind Relief Associations in India, namely in Bombay and in Nagpur. The one in Bombay deals with the whole of this Presidency (including Sind) and might become an all-india institution if generously helped with funds by the public. It must not be forgotten that in India there are about 50,00,000 blind, many of whom could have been saved from this scourage if their eyes were attended to in time. There are innumerable hospitals for the sighted throughout India, but with the exception of those established by the Blind Relief Associations how many FREE EYE Hospitals can one find in India? Let charitably inclined leaders pore over the blind problem and help the few benevolent institutions that are out in the field trying to grapple with the vast amount of blind relief work involved.

KANYA MAHA VIDYALAYA

DEPUTATION TO MOMBASA

Mr. R. N. Bapasola writes:—

A deputation of the Kanya Maha Vidyalaya, Jullundur City, headed by Shanno Devi left Bombay for Mombasa per S.S. "Ellora" on 31st ultimo for the purpose of collecting funds for the Vidyalaya. She has taken a vow for collecting one lakh

Srimati Sanno Devi of the Kanya Maha Vidyalaya, Jullunder City.

of rupees. I understand that she has collected Rs. 65,000/- and there is a balance of Rs. 35000/- which she desires to collect from the philanthropic Indians of Mombasa, Nairobi and other places in British East Africa.

CLOTHES FOR ASSAM FLOOD-STRICKEN PEOPLE

21 BALES SENT TO CALCUTTA

Mr. A Mitter Secretary of the B. B. J. Assam Flood Relief Fund Committee writes:—

Out of the 25 bales of cloth which the Bengali Jewellers' procession had collected in Bombay for the distressed people of Assam, 21 have been dispatched to Calcutta by S.S. "Sarda" on the 28th ultimo. The B. I. S. N. Company officials when approached for concession, undertook to send the bales free of charge. The Manager of Rathi and Company Cotton Merchants and Exporters, was of considerable help to the Relief Committee in securing the above concession and his muccadum undertook to pay the removal and other charges from his own pocket. The Relief Committee is grateful to all of them for his spontaneous expression of public spirit.

The remaining bales will be dispatched by the next steamer.

NARIMAN PURSE FUND

LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS

Messrs. F. J. Ginwala and K. G. Buddhadev, Jt. Hon. Secretaries of Nariman Purse Fund writes:—

The following is the list of contributions and the promises received for the above Fund:—

A Sympathiser, Rs. 2,000; Mr. Lalji Naranji, Rs. 500; Raja Pratapgirji Narsingirji, Rs. 500; Dr Gilder, M.D. (Lon.), Rs. 300; Sir Purshottamdas Thakordas, Rs. 251; Mr. Mathurdas Vassonji Khimji, Rs. 251; Mr. B. J. Desai, Advocate, Rs. 250; Miss M. P. Boyce, Rs. 250; Sir Dinshaw Petit, Rs. 200; Mr. N. B. Saklatwala, Rs. 200; Mr. Lakhmanchand Rajmal, Rs. 200; Sir Manmohandas Ramji, Rs. 201; Messrs. Mumraj Rambhagat, Rs. 251; Mr. Purshotamdas Jivandas, Rs. 151; Mr. Haridas Madhavdas Amershi, Rs. 151; Mr. B. D. Lam, Solicitor, Rs. 100; Mr. K. M. Munshi, Advocate, Rs. 100; Dr. S. P. Mehta, Rs. 100; Dr. K. F. D. Mehta, Rs. 100; Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Rs. 100; Mr. Haji Ebrahim Haji Mahomed Jitekar, Rs. 101; Mr. Huseinbhai A. Lalji, Rs. 100; Mr. Cawasji Palbhai Sheth, Rs. 100; Mr. N. H. Pathuck, Rs. 101; N. D. Popat, Esqr., Rs. 100; Mr. H. F. Commisariat, Rs. 50; Mr. J. Bomanji Behram, Rs. 50; Mr. P. C. Bharucha, Rs. 50; Mr. G. Billimoria, Rs. 50; Dr. N. R. Cooper, Rs. 50; Mr. F. R. Wadia, Rs. 50; Rao Saheb R. V. Vandekar, Rs. 51; An Admirer (H. B.), Rs. 51; Mr. Jehangir G. Billimoria, Rs. 51; Mr. Rustomji K. Kavarana, Rs. 51; Mr. R. P. Masani, Rs. 51; Mr. B. N. Gamadia, Rs. 51; Mr. Narayenlal Bansilal Pitty, Rs. 51; Mr. Dahyalal Makanji, Rs. 51. Total Rs. 7,366.

In this list we have only acknowledged promises and contributions for Rs. 50|- and above, while we have received besides numerous promises and contributions for less than Rs. 50|- a list whereof will be published hereafter.

We also take this opportunity to appeal to the office bearers and the members of the Committee of this Fund as also to the general public to send us forthwith their contributions, as the Purse is now to be very shortly presented to Mr. Nariman, at a public meeting which will be announced hereafter."

City & Suburbs

TO-DAY.

Harwood League Football: Ulster vs. G.I.P. Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 7.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

DEATH.

Adenwalla Cawasji Sorabji (28) grandson of Cawasji Dinshaw C.I.E., (of Aden) accidentally drowned at Juhu. Funeral 8-30 (S.T.) Adenwala Mansions near Wilson College Chowpatty.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Telegraph communication between Karachi and Jungsahi being restored, traffic is no longer subject to delay.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Mantua" arrived London on Friday the 2nd instant.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Australia per S. S. "Orama" Via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 6th inst.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per S. S. "Takada" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 7th inst.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Medical Union will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at the Union Rooms in Alice Buildings at 7.30 p.m. (S.T.) when a discussion on "The present Unjust and unsatisfactory state of I. M. S. recruitment" will be resumed. Members of the Medical Profession are requested to attend and take part in the discussion.

BAND AT THE CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 1st Bn. G.I.P. Rly. Regt. A.F.M. will play the following programme at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Monday) commencing at 6 p.m. (S.T.) weather permitting:—

1. March, Bavarda, Starke. 2. Selection, Songs of the Fair, Easthope-Martin. 3. Morceau, Pracludium, Jarnefeldt. 4 Selection, The Blue Mazurka, Lohar. 5. Barcarolle, Love Came Back from the Fairyland, Lincke. 6. Hungarian Dances Nos. 2 and 3, Brahms. 7. Song, Drink to Me only with Thine Eyes, arr. Juliet. 8. Intermezzo, Zagra, York Bowen. 9. Finale, I Ain't Never been Kissed. Gilbert.

"God Save the King Emperor".

BHATIA MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

Under the auspices of the Khatau Makanji and Kanji Mulji Trusts three Infant Welfare Centres besides a Maternity and Nursing Home situated at Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay are conducted by the Poona Seva Sadan Society under the direction of Mr. G. K. Devadhar C.I.E., at Cavel Girgaum and Fort for women and children of the Bhatia community. During the month of July 1929 in all 2537 patients were attended to at these Centres and the Hospital. Out of these were 1362 women 866 children and 369 infants. 13 cases were admitted into the Hospital. The average attendance being 81.8. The total number of deliveries during the year since April 1929 was 63.29 expectant mothers were under observation.

KHADI BHANDAR. CERTIFICATES.

The Secretary, All India Spinners' Association, Ahmedabad, writes:—Certificates of the Association have been issued to the following Khadi Bhandars, who have agreed to deal exclusively in handspun and hand-woven cloth, and to observe the rules laid down by the Association in that connection:—

1. Khadi Karyalaya, Barla, District Aligarh (U.P.) 2. Shudha Khadi Bhandar, Nadiad (Gujarat). 3. Shudha Khadi Bhandar, Pilkuwa, District Meerut (U. P.) 4. Shiv Khadi Bhandar, Baput, District Meerut. (U. P.) 5. Sjt. Kapulu Tamjiraju, Tuni (South India). 6. Sudha Khadi Bhandar, Mandvi Road, Baroda.

DR. K. G. MODI STABBED.

(From A Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, July 30.

Dr. K. G. Modi was stabbed near the doors of the Courts of the Third and Joint Sub-Judge and First Class Judge at midday (about 2 o'clock) and during the working hours of the Court, within jurisdiction of the Court.

Dr. Modi had came out of the Court and was talking with a pleader near the doors of the Courts, while Manilal Balakhidas it is alleged stabbed him from behind. Several pleaders and bailiffs rescued Dr. Modi by holding the hands of Mr. Manilal. Policemen were called and they took him into their custody. The Doctor was removed to the Civil Hospital for treatment.

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SIR M. HABIBULLAH

LEAVES FOR GENEVA

Among those who left for Europe by the P. and O. steamer "Ranpura" on Saturday were: The Hon. Sir Muhammad Habibullah, who is leading the Indian delegation to the September session of the League of Nations at Geneva, Mr. G. S. Bajpai, the Hon. Mr. Justice Suhrawardy and Dr. J. K. Sandiland.

MOHARRUM DISTURBANCES

MYSORE GOVERNMENT ORDERS INQUIRY

BANGALORE, Aug. 3.

The Mysore Government passed orders to-day sanctioning an independent open inquiry into the causes that led to the communal disturbances in Davangere during Mohrum. Mr. P. G D'Souza, Revenue Commissioner has been placed on special duty in this connection.

Regarding the incidents of July 30 the proposal for holding an inquiry is still being considered. All police and military guards have been withdawn from the disturbed area where peaceful conditions now prevail.

It is understood that Dewan Mirza Ismail will be leaving for Simla shortly.—A.P.

ALIGARH MUSLIM POTING CLUB

TOUR ARRANGED FOR DECEMBER NEXT.

The Aligarh Muslim University Cricket Club will be visiting Agra, Cawnpore, Benares, Allahabad and Calcutta during the month of December next. The team will leave Aligarh on the 18th December next and will leave Allahabad on the 23rd idem arriving Calcutta on the 24th morning. The team will be in Calcutta from 24th idem to 3rd January 1930.

They will put up their strongest side, which will include Wazir Ali, Nazir Ali, Abdus Salam, Inamul Haq Iftikhar Khan, Toquer Mirza, Salamuddin and Asad Ali ex-Aligarh player will assist them in Calcutta. The team will be captained by Sahibzada M. Ali Khan B.A., They are desirous of playing the strongest Indian and European combinations in Bengal.

Mr. Syed Ahmad Rashid Hony. Secretary Mahomedan Sporting Club, 44 Gorachand Road (Phone: Cal. 1421) has been authorised to make fixtures for them. It is understood that besides other games the following will also be arranged:—H. E. the Governors's XI, Calcutta Club, Ballygunge Club, Mohammedan-Parsees combined, Hindus combined and Anglo-Indians.

SAMASTA NAGAR CO-OPERATIVE BANK LTD.

The Samasta Nagar Co-operative Bank, Ld., has now been duly registered and will shortly commence working. The Capital of the Bank is Rs. 50,000|- divided in to 5,000 Shares of Rs. 10|- each. All kinds of Banking business including receiving deposits, discounting bills granting loans and overdrafts &c will be undertaken by the said Bank.

The members of the Nagar Community residing in Bombay Presidency are requested to enlist their sympathy by becoming its Shareholders. According to the existing Bye-Laws of the Bank, people residing out of Bombay and its Suburbs, can lend their patronage by becoming Shareholders and also by giving deposits to the said Bank. Loans to mofussil members can only be granted after the opening of a Branch.

The applicants should forward Rs. 5|- per share with application and Rs. 5|- will have to be paid on allotment. Anyone desiring to have further information on the subject should communicate with the Secretary, C|o Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt. Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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The Bombay Chronicle
MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1929.

Age Of Consent.

The Government of India have published a summary of the recommendations of the Age of Consent Committee and hope to publish the whole report of the Committee by the middle of the month. The Committee which was thoroughly representative in its composition, received written opinions on its exhaustive questionnaire from over a thousand persons from all parts of the country and examined about 400 witnesses. The practically unanimous recommendations of such a Committee, made after such an exhaustive enquiry, deserve the most serious attention of the public and Government alike. The main recommendations—intelligently anticipated by a number of press correspondents during the last few days,—are: (1) that the age of consent outside marital relation should be fixed at 18 years, (2) that the age within marital relation should be raised to 15 years, and that (3) "in order to deal most effectively with the evil of early marriage and early consummation a law be enacted fixing the minimum age of marriage of girls at 14 years."

So far as the first recommendation is concerned, we are not aware of a single responsible person in the country suggesting a lower age than 18 years. In fact it is impossible to conceive of a valid consent from a girl under eighteen. The most surprising thing, however, is that many responsible men, who profess to be just and humane boggle at extending the same age to marital relations. They would extend to the husband a questionable privilege at the expense of his child wife. We think it positive cruelty to allow the husband to impose upon his wife under 18 years the burden of motherhood. We are, therefore, not a little surprised that a body like the Age of Consent Committee should fix the age of consent within marital relation so low as at 15 years. The least we expected from the Committee was a limit of 16 years. No sophistry, no concession to custom or Shastras can justify the 15 years limit. As a matter of fact there are no Shastric injunctions necessitating consummation of marriage by a certain year.

Realising how difficult it is to enforce the law of consent within marital relation and that the most effective policy is to prevent by every means possible premature consummation of marriages, the Committee rightly recommends the enactment of a law fixing the minimum age of marriage of girls at 14 years. That is also the minimum suggested by the Select Committee on the Sharda Bill. The minimum age proposed is ridiculously low, but one must recognise that legislation of this kind is being attempted for the first time in British India and that, once opposition to the principle of marriage legislation is conquered, it would be comparatively easy to raise the age to sixteen years. On the whole, therefore, we welcome the Committee's recommendations to the extent they mark an improvement on the existing state of things. It is now the duty of all social reformers, young and old, to make every effort to organise public opinion in favour of the recommendations, except that the age of consent within marital relation must be raised to at least 16 years.

Will To Negotiate

The latest telegrams from London throw considerable light on the causes of the temporary setback to the resumption of Anglo-Soviet relations, an unfortunate denouement which has been jubilantly described by the British Imperialist Press and its cousins in this country as a breakdown of negotiations. It appears that a misunderstanding was created in Moscow regarding the conditions on which the MacDonald Government were willing to open negotiations. The Soviet emissary in London informed his Government, according to the "Daily Herald", that Whitehall considered it impossible to re-establish normal relations before the solution of outstanding problems. The Labour journal emphasizes that the MacDonald Government did not take up at all this "impossible" attitude. It points out that all that Mr. Henderson suggested to the Soviet plenipotentiary was "not that a solution should be reached as a condition of resumption of relations, but that during the recess the necessary machinery should be set up for dealing with outstanding questions". It is extremely probable that when the misunderstanding is cleared up at Moscow, the will to negotiate will be equally intense on both sides. The cardinal factor in the situation is the intensity of this desire. Placed as they are, the Labour Government are only making a "timid approach" to settlement with Moscow. As Mr. Brailsford caustically remarks in the "New Leader," it would be better for the Labour Front Bench, were they "to fear the public opinion behind them as they feared the prejudices which faced them." And there is no doubt that in Britain as well as in Europe there are a number of powerful interests, as for example, the White Russian groups in every European country, whose object naturally will be to frustrate every effort in Britain to resume relations with the Soviet. But the General Election in Britain has clearly indicated to Mr. MacDonald and his colleagues that the British working class desire such resumption and they have no reason to be over-cautious in their approach to the Soviet.

Disillusioned.

Commenting a few days ago on the plight of the Simonite Central Committee, we had occasion to remark that the poor Committee, which had undertaken its task hoping against hope, had begun to feel sadly disillusioned. It seems that in the case of at least some of its members the disillusionment is now complete. With characteristic condescension Sir John Simon is said to have offered, at the last meeting of the "Joint Free Conference", to help the Central Committee in drawing its conclusions but to have declined to place before the Committee the Commissioners' own conclusions. All that the Committee could do, it is understood, was to retort that they would let him know if they wanted his services. At least one member of the Committee is reported to have remarked that he would be the last to undergo this final humiliation. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald may now judge if the procedure he expected has been followed by Sir John. It is also reported that Sir John is freely participating in the discussions between the Secretary of State and the Viceroy. We do not know if this too is part of a pre-arranged procedure. The most surprising report about the Central Committee is that by a majority it has decided on joint electorates and that the minority consisting of Sir Zulfiqar and Dr. Suhrawardy intends writing a separate minute or resigning from the Committee. If the report about joint electorates comes to be true, it would be one of the few redeeming features of the otherwise futile work of the Committee.

Welcome Encouragement

The Trustees of the Port of Bombay deserves to be congratulated on having lived up to their good intention, declared in 1927, of showing preference to Indian cement in their purchase of this commodity, which they require in fairly large quantities for their Construction Branch. At their last meeting they decided to buy 750 tons of cement of Indian manufacture, although a Belgian firm had quoted lower prices for cement of similar quality. It is worthy of mention that during the discussion that ensued in regard to giving preference to Indian cement, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas remarked that although the Port Trust as a body of businessmen should purchase in the cheapest market, it was equally their duty to consider the interests of indigenous industries and the encouragement of Indian trade. He pointed out that "the recent dumping of foreign cement into India was inimical to national interests" and he advised the Port Trust not to encourage such dumping. The action of the Port Trust in encouraging an indigenous industry deserves to be imitated by other public utility concerns and local bodies in this country and, above all, by Government. A very great impetus will be given to indigenous manufacture if the State which is the largest consumer of many manufactured articles required for the railways, patronises them in preference to foreign products.

Warning to Government.

Many of the hunger-strikers at Lahore are said to be in a grave condition and a few are reported to be almost on the verge of death. Pundit Motilal Nehru has done well to warn Government of the extreme seriousness of the situation. Citing the example of the hunger-strikers in Ireland he points out how Mr. Lloyd George had to abandon the dangerous method of forcible feeding and the "cat and mouse" policy of releasing hunger-strikers on the verge of death and soon re-arresting them after they had acquired sufficient strength and how finally he did the right thing by treating the prisoners as prisoners of war or political prisoners. The Punjab Government will have to do the same right thing. They may avoid grave complications if they do it betimes. It is but proper that the whole country should demonstrate its sympathy with the strikers and their just demand by observing an All-India Political Sufferers' Day.

THE BATTLE OF THE WELLS

What evil lurks in fair Bombay.
Of India once the pride?
Here strikes and riots now hold sway,
Where Peace did long reside.

A craving for excitement rules
The breasts of rowdy bands,
All unaware they are but tools
In mischief-mongers' hands.

By past mischances unappall'd.
They now with shouts and yells
Are waging what may well be called
The "Battle of the Wells".

Tho' every testimony tells
That in our sea-girt isle
Malaria's spread by open wells,
They sceptically smile.

"Our wells we will not let you close",
They cry with zeal o'erwrought;
They know not many are the woes
These self-same wells have brought.

They're held in Superstition's sway,
And Prejudice, that's blind;
They scoff at experts, and they say
That Science has declined.

To them a well's a sacred thing,
Tho' filthy be its water;
They care not if its use may bring
Death unto wife or daughter.
And so they rave with all their might

At our Commissioner D. —
Malaria he can bravely fight,
But what of Bigotry?

His words of reason and of sense,
His persuasive art,
And all his weighty eloquence
Have failed to reach their heart.
So was it when the world began;
So will it ever be.
Great is the ignorance of man:
There are, who "will not" see.

AJAX.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES FOR KARNATAK.

GOVERNMENT'S STEP-MOTHERLY ATTITUDE.

(By K. G. WARTY, M.A., B.T.)

That the educated public of Karnatak are now seriously thinking of their plight in the field of education and of endeavouring to remove the difficulties in the spread of education is a happy sign of the time. But it is a painful thing to note that the attitude of the Government towards the requirements of this part of the presidency is step-motherly. Every 'school boy' knows that the Government is turning its blind eye to the educational necessities of Karnatak. More than one instance can be quoted to prove this state of things. Recently Government spent money on opening science classes in the Deccan College of Poona, a place where we can find efficient colleges to give instruction in science course and yet they could not see the need of spending the same amount in equipping the Karnatak College in order to make it convenient for Karnatak students to finish their science course from that college only. But how could we expect the Government to improve the educational facilities in Karnatak! It is rightly or wrongly believed that it is the avowed policy of the Bombay Government to neglect Karnatak.

INEXCUSABLE DELAY.

Another instance is afforded by the attitude of the Education Department towards the proposed Arts College at Belgaum. The people of Karnatak and of Belgaum in particular were quite disappointed to see that the Arts College proposed to be opened by the K. L. E. Society of Belgaum, was not begun in June last as was much expected. The promoters of the scheme could even secure permission of the University Senate early in March last. But when the matter was sent up to the Government, the Government machinery began to run very fast at the rate of zero miles per hour. Inspite of the necessity of its urgent disposal, the scheme has been kept aside for reasons best known to Government themselves. They alone know what special difficulties prevented them from sanctioning the scheme in time, when the whole matter was inquired into by University through a committee of the Syndicate appointed for the purpose of inquring locally and of reporting to the Syndicate. Where the Government felt the hitch none can make out. The explanation can only be found in the supposed attitude of the Government towards Karnatak.

THE BELGAUM COLLEGE.

As for the necessity of an Arts College at Belgaum there can be no two opinions. There is only one Arts College in the whole of the Karnatak and that too with no equipment for full science course. Many students have yet to go to Kolhapur, Sangli or even to Poona. The Arts Colleges at these places have now asked the University to permit them to admit more students especially in the F. Y. Class. There are also some students who even against their ardent desire to prosecute their higher studies have no means of defraying the additional expenses of living in other places. And these have to go without education at all for want of a college near at hand. How convenient would it have been for these students if the Government had given the necessary permission to the K. L. E. Society to open the proposed college in June last!

We have observed above that the Government have not even informed

(Continued on page ...)

'MENACE TO CITIZENS' RIGHTS."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—You have done a service by the informing and exhaustive article on the above-named Bill by Junius. Though the Bill contemplates the grant to Government of very extraordinary powers, the times are such,—our recent experiences in Bombay itself have been such—that it is easy to understand the apprehensions of the classes of the people who have most to lose from such disturbances. Many would not, therefore, go the length of Junius in his wholesale condemnation and rejection *in toto* of this measure; but they would follow him so far as to suggest: that if the Bill is amended so as to limit the absolute discretion of the local Government in declaring a "state of emergency," and so as to continue the operative parts of the Bill only to known bad characters, who have proved themselves enemies of society by their known record in the past, together with adequate provisions for judicial trial even of the persons so removed in times of emergency, an amended measure should deserve support, though after the emergency has passed, I think the real opposition against the Bill of the Liberal elements who see in it an intolerable invasion of the liberty of the subject ought to weaken considerably.

It is hard to suggest specific amendments of a legal document by one who is not a trained draftsman; but the following suggestions are thrown out by way of the general lines on which suitable amendment may be made of the Bill, so as to render it shorn of its most objectionable features:—

(a) I think the occurrence of the "emergency" must be shown to be a fact by some representation from popular bodies or authorities, and not be a matter entirely of the executive discretion, as the Bill now provides. The local Government should be satisfied that there is a state of emergency in the city, not exclusively on the statement of their officers, but on the representation to that effect of public bodies and authorities that could conveniently be found to take their share of responsibility in declaring that an "emergency" of the kind calculated to endanger life and property has occurred.

(b) The classes of persons to whom the Act in its operative portion should apply must be defined far more clearly and precisely than is the case in the Bill as it stands. The guiding line of such definition must be the known antecedents of the individuals concerned, their known behaviour as enemies of society. Those, therefore, who have actually committed any such offences in the past and have been sentenced for such offences as are by law made non-bailable; those who may at the time of the disturbances be known to be committing such offences, or assisting in their commission; and those who have no visible means of lawful employment and occupation, and are, by the very fact of their

(Continued on page 8)

Notes of the Day

Council Boycott.

There are many who understand the All-India Congress Committee's resolution on Council boycott to mean that the whole question is left to be decided by the Lahore session of the Congress "without prejudice." Dr. Ansari, however, states in a Press interview that "the resolution has in fact strengthened the position of the Congress Working Committee, because now there is complete unanimity between the A. I. C. C. and the Working Committee that Councils must be boycotted from December next." The resolution itself states that "the time has come when all national efforts should be concentrated on the preparation of the country for a campaign of non-violent non-co-operation after 31st December, 1929, and agrees with the Working Committee that all Congress members of the various Legislatures, central and provincial, should resign their seats to give effect to this campaign." There is no doubt that the A. I. C. C. is committed by this resolution to an opinion in favour of Council boycott to commence in January, 1930. But the effective way to get the Congress to endorse this opinion is to demonstrate how potent work outside Councils can be.

Self-reliant Effort.

Two significant features stand out in the interview Mr. B. Das, M.L.A., gave to the "Chronicle" after his return from Geneva as the Technical Adviser to the Indian Employers' Delegation at the recent session of the International Labour Office. He emphasized that the "presence of India as the handmaiden of Britain was looked upon with great suspicion by all Powers, major or minor", and he noticed at Geneva the "very peculiar feature" of the employers of Labour the world over standing "as one solid body against the combined phalanx of workers' delegates." If India is to come into her own, she must, Mr. Das rightly observed, strive to make himself felt in international affairs by showing to the whole world that she can become self-supporting in the economic sphere. He emphasized that self-reliance in the economic sphere would "react and bring speedy result in the political sphere."

Pertinent Advice.

The short visit which Mr. Das paid to England after his work at Geneva has convinced him that India stands more to gain by an active organisation of the boycott of British cloth than by trusting to "socialist diplomacy and platitudes." In short, India must learn to make her own unaided effort to secure Swaraj instead of expecting those who "hold" her in subjection to grant her Home Rule. It is significant that the Madras Liberal leader, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, gave to a student audience on Saturday the same pertinent advice. Speaking on "Hindi and the Khaddar cult" he paid a warm tribute to Mahatma Gandhi's efforts to make Indians realise that they must learn to depend upon "self-expression". The desire to learn Hindi and to produce and use Khaddar were, he said, two visible and potent manifestations of this "self-expression".

Youngest Indian Air Pilot.

We congratulate Mr. Raghunath P. Dhargalkar on his obtaining an "A" Pilot licence from the Karachi Aero Club. Being only 17 years of age, he is the youngest Indian pilot to win the "A" licence. And having youth and enterprise in him, he will doubtless win many higher distinctions. We are confident that there are many more such plucky lads in India who, given the necessary opportunities and training, could give equally good account of themselves. It is the duty of Government to encourage such young men to provide them with facilities in the shape of scholarships for higher training in foreign countries. But while every other progressive Government has taken pride in discharging that duty, the Government of India have sadly neglected it.

A Thought For The Day.

"It cannot be sound policy where the normal practice is to meet a situation only when it has developed undesirable symptoms."
—Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI.

ARYA SAMAJ AND BOMBAY RIOTS

Mr. Govindlal Repudiates Charges

Mr. Govindlal Shivlal Motilal the President of the local Arya Samaj and Mr. Shivdas Chapsey Thakkar, also an Arya Samajist, were further examined by the Riots Enquiry Committee on Saturday.

Replying to Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri Raja Bahadur Govindlal said that Dr. Kalyandas was the President of the Bombay Arya Samaj for several years. It was true that he received threatening letters from anonymous persons, and witness produced one such letter received by him last month. He did not however resign his Presidentship four years ago on account of these threats, but the truth was that he was not re-elected at the annual meeting. Dr. Kalyandas did complain to the police about these letters, and it appeared some detectives were posted to guard his residence. His application for a revolver licence was, however not granted.

"BASELESS CHARGE."

Proceeding witness said that the quarrels between the Arya Samajists and the Muslims only existed in Northern India and the Punjab, and the Bombay Arya Samaj had nothing to do with them. In fact not a single Arya Samajist had been killed by Mahumedans either in Bombay City or in the Bombay Presidency. The feelings of the Muslims ran high only in the Punjab. Witness therefore emphasised that the charge that the Bombay Arya Samaj was responsible for the riots, was baselss..

Replying to Mr. Khan witness said that the Book "Rangila Rasul" was not published in Bombay. But witness admitted that a certain amount of moral responsibility was attached to every Arya Samaj publication and every Araya Samajist was prepared to accept his moral responsibility to its full length to whatever another Arya Samajist might speak, write or do. At the same time they also fully realised their duty to condemn any writings which might producce eltrangement between the two Communities.

KNIFE FOR KNIFE.

Witness then read a letter addressed to the Editor of the "Dharma Patrica" and his reply to the same. The writer of the letter asked the Editor: "You advocate that people must defend themselves. But how are we to defend ourselves against attacks when we have no rifles and revolvers, and what are we to do until we get these arms?"

In reply the Editor wrote: "It is difficult to get license for the arms stated in your letter. But the man who attacks you also does not get these weapons. People who come to attack you come with knives, stones, lathis and other weapons like that and you can also defend yourselves with those weapons. You need not despair yourselves of your defence simply because you do not get license for rifles and revolvers. You can keep lathis....."

Witness said that he did not see anything objectionable in the above, and would endorse every word of it.

Witness next read out a passage from the "Indian Government" written by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald wherein he had described the founding of the Arya Samaj in Bombay and its activities. It also said that the movement was started purely as a measure of self-defence against the activities of the missionaries of the other Communities.

CONDEMNED RANGILA RASOOL.

Proceeding witness said that not a single book containing scurrilous writings against Islam had been either pubished by the Arya Samaj or its individual members in the Bombay Presidency. On the other hand there were a number of books published by Muslims in Bombay calculated to wound the feelings of Hindus.

Witness admitted that the book "Rangila Rasool" was a scurrilous book, but this book was published in the Punjab and the local Arya Samaj had passed a resolution condemning it.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S OPINION.

Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri referred witness to a book which was intended to be a reply to "Rangila Rasool" in which Mahatma Gandhi's opinion about the Arya Samaj was quoted. He said that the Arya Samaj had a narrow vision and they were in the habit of quarreling with people of other religions and if they could not do so, they would fight among themselves.

Witness replied that Mahatma Gandhi had made a similar observation about Muslims by saying that all Muslims were bullies and all Hindus were cowards.

Mr. Khan: It has been stated here that this statement of Mahatma Gandhi has caused a lot of tension?

With regard to Mahatma Gandhi's criticism of the Arya Samaj, Mr. Govindlal said, it was true that the Samaj came into conflict with orthodox Hindus as well as Muslims. It was also true that members of the Arya Samaj quarreled among themselves but this could not be characterised as "pernicious" as the Mahatma had done. These quarrels were due to the elective system and different people wanting to contest the elections and also to some extent due to difference of opinion on questions of policy which was bound to occur in any institution. "If Mahatma calls this "pernicious", I think he will describe the election strike in England as a big war" observed the witness

CONVERSION BY PERSUATION.

Witness then produced a resolution passed by the Managing Committee of the local Arya Samaj in October 1927 condemning the book "Rangila Rasool" and calling upon all well-wishers of the country to discourage such propogandist methods, and observed that the Arya Samaj always advocated conversion by persuation and sweet reasoning and not by force.

"THE TENTH AVATAR".

Witness also put in some more pamphlets alleged to be of a scurrilous nature, purporting to have been written by Mahomedans, with a view to wound the feelings of the Hindus. Witness wanted also to put in some more literature written by the followers of H. H. the Aga Khan against which a public protest had been made.

At this stage the Chairman enquired of the witness as to how they could complete their enquiry if the Arya Samaj and the Muslim Committee went on making allegations against each other and contradicting them, without any end.

Raja Govindlal:—We are not making any allegations against any body. We are only defending ourselves. How can the Committee conduct a fair enquiry if an opportunity is not given to the Arya Samaj to defend itself, when several charges had been made against it that their activities were responsible for the riots?

Mr. Khan:—You are not defending yourselves but you are attacking?

Witness then put in a book entitled "Vedic Islam" written by Ibrahim Jusub, the Chief Missionary of H. H. the Aga Khan, which he said had excited the feelings of the Hindus to a great extent. On the front page of this book a photograph of H. H. the Aga Khan had been given, and it had been described as the "Tenth Avatar of Lord Sri Krishna."

G. K. UNION OFFICIAL'S EVIDENCE.

Messrs. Joshi and Khandalkar, the Treasurer and President of the Girni Kamgar Union, were next examined by the Committee.

In reply to a question put by the Chairman as to what he had to say about the charge that the Union leaders incited the workers to attack the Pathans, Mr. Joshi said that they would make a similar charge against the Government and the Capitalists that they had instigated several unprovoked attacks on the workers since December 1928. Their contention was that the whole war was started by the Millowners' Association on December 11. by issuing a confidential circular to its members not to allow any of the activities of the Girni Kamgar Union inside the mills compound. On December 12 there was an unprovoked attack on a procession of workers, which was started and maintained by the police. From that date to the present day the policy of war had been continued by the police had been contiacked up nued.

A CORRECTION.

Mr. Joshi then wished to correct a statement attributed to him in the course of his evidence before the Committee on a previous occasion and published in the "Chronicle". He was stated to have said in reply to a question by a member of the Committee that "it was not true that the Union was instigated by the Arya Samaj and the Hindu Mahasabha to start the riots". In fact, he said, no direct question to this effect was asked him by the Committee and he had not made that statement at all.

Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri:—That reply assumes that you started the riots?—Yes.

Dewan Bahadur:—Supposing that question had been put to you what would be your answer?

Witness replied that it was impossible the Arya Samajists or the Hindu Sabaites would have approached the Union leaders with such a request, because they fully knew their views on the subject. In fact, long before the Union was started they wanted some of the leaders to join their institution, but they (leaders) refused to do so.

Witness also wanted to remove the misapprehension that might be created by reading the report of his evidence published on the local papers, that he repudiated the suggestion that some of their leaders were Communists. He emphasised that some of the Union leaders were really Communists and what he wanted to state was that it was not a part of the programme of the Girni Kamgar Union to preach Communism to its members.

The Committee then adjourned to Monday.

"BURMA OIL CO. RESPONSIBLE FOR TINPLATE WORKERS' STRIKE

SUBHAS BOSE'S APPEAL TO M.L.A.'S.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 3.

In a statement to the Press Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose condemns the Tin-plate Company of Golmuri, Jamshedpur, for not opening up negotiations for the settlement of strike among the Oven workers, even after a long time, and even though the demand of the workers was moderate.

APPEAL TO ASSEMBLY MEMBERS.

Continuing, he says that the virtual owners of this Company are the Burmah Oil Company who on the strength of their untold resources hope to win ultimately, by holding out for long. He maintains that because of the protection granted by them to the Tin-plate Company, they are able to carry on business in this country, and appeals to the Members of the Legislative Assembly to pass a resolution at the ensuing session of the Assembly, asking the Government of India to withdraw the protective duty on imported tin-plates. As this foreign company is utterly callous to Indian labour, it should not be allowed to enjoy protection at the cost of the Indian people.

Mr. Bose, it is understood, has been assured by several friends that they will take up this matter at the sitting of the ensuing Assembly.—Free Press.

HINDI AND KHADDAR CULT

SIR C. P. RAMASWAMI IYER'S LECTURE

MADRAS, August 2.

"Hindi and Khaddar cult" formed the subject matter of a lecture to the students of Madras by Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer. The idea underlying both the cults, the lecturer said, was self-expression. He warned them to remember that they cannot pumpt out of their own skins their arts, science and literature. Other endeavours also must essentially be Indian.

There was now a demand for linguistic provinces, said the lecturer, in India. It meant a unity of culture based upon the unity of their past, tending towards a unity in future. It is one of the aspects of this new Hindi cult. All of them might not agree in the possibility of Hindi being the lingua franqua of India, but nevertheless even striving towards that ideal was a great thing from the point of view he had indicated.

EVOLVE FROM WITHIN.

Similarly, the kaddar movement which was a very small part of the great economic self-expression of the world. The Scottish homespuns were such "khaddar" but no body remarked it. There was no fuss about it. But when the cult of economic sufficiency was preached by one of the greatest men in the World to-day, what was the underlying idea? It was that by relying upon their own effects, by living their own lives, by evolving from within rather than by borrowing from without, they would express themselves best. It was only one aspect of what might be called the Indianisation of effort which was taking place.—Free Press.

REPETITION OF CONSERVATIVE POLICY

SOVIET PRESS COMMENTS ON "RUPTURE" OF NEGOTIATIONS

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Moscow.—"Repetition of what Sir A. Chamberlain maintained for two years"—this summarises the Soviet press comment on the rupture of the London negotiations. "Isvestia" says Mr. Henderson made more determined demands than those accompanying the recognition of the Soviet in 1924. "Pravda" opines that Mr. Macdonald's and Mr. Baldwin's policies are identical.—Reuter.

BAILS OF LAHORE ACCUSED CANCELLED.

LAHORE. Aug. 3.

Police have cancelled the bails provided by twenty-two persons who were arrested and released on bail just after the assassination of Saunders and Chanan Singh.—A. P.

MEN DESERT THEIR VILLAGE

SEQUEL TO MONEY EXACTER'S MURDER

POLICE INVESTIGATING AFFAIR

MADRAS, Aug. 3.

News is to hand of a ghastly murder in a village in Tinnevelly district. One Nallasingha Thevan who was in the habit of exacting money from the villagers on various pretexts was demanded by the villagers assembled in a body to make satisfactory explanation and apology for all his misdeeds. On his refusal, the villagers got enraged and attacked him with deadly weapons, inflicting injuries which resulted in his death. It is further stated his dead body was taken accompanied by a vast crowd to the burning ground and burnt to ashes. The male members of the village are reported to have deserted the place and are absconding. The police are investigating the matter and have arrested one of the villagers.—Free Press.

HARMONIOUS RELATIONS BETWEEN EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYED

HOW TO SECURE THEM

A correspondent makes the following suggestion to the Chairman, Mill Strike Enquiry Committee:—

"What is wanted is the creation of harmonious spirit between the employers and employed and to acnieve this, co-operative methods seem to afford an easy solution. In my humble opinion, there should be a post of an Assistant Registrar or some such officer whose duty should be to organize such institutions from amongst the workers in th Mills or industries.

Amongst others the following should form the principle items for work:—(1) Co-operative Housing Society; (2) Co-operative Consumers Society; (3) Co-operative Credit Society; (4) Co-operative Thrift Society (5) (Mutual death and relief benefit fund Society); (6) Co-operative Educational Society; (7) Dowry Societies (8) Child Welfare and Maternity Society.

The scheme for each roughly outlined would be as under:—(1) One of the Directors should be the president of each of the Society, the Secretary being elected from amongst the members. (2) The Mills or industries should be required to allot 1 or 2 per head of the employees as a minimum for Staff Welfare per year which should be devoted to the formation and maintenance of the above Societies. The sum so allotted should form a part of revenue expenses, to be deducted from gross profits and should be exclusive of the bonus if any to be given on the net profits. (3) The sum fixed should be increased if the profits permit but not decreased below the minimum at any time. (4) Each Mill or industry should have its own Societies which may form themselves into an Union if necessary, with Societies of other mills but should not be amalgamated so as to create division of interests. (5) Annual meetings should be held of each of these Societies in which the Managing Director should preside.

This scheme will create vested interests of the workers in each Mill or industry, as also of the Directors, who shall have to allot funds every year. It will also bring them closer in contact with each other in monthly or annual meetings and enable them to know each other better. There will then be less chances of friction or outside interests.

ACCIDENT ON B. N. W. RAILWAY

ONE PASSENGER KILLED AND SEVEN INJURED

ALLAHABAD, August 3.

It is reported that one passenger was killed and seven were injured as a result of a Bengal North Western Railway passenger train derailing between Bhatni and Bhatpar Rani stations at about 11 p.m on Thursday night. It appears that the Engine Breakvan and five carriages ran off the rails

The accident, according to the Traffic Manager, appears to be due to a rail having been removed by some unknown persons.—Free Press.

I.C.S. COMPETITIVE EXAM.

SIMLA, Aug. 2.

The competitive examination for admission to the Indian Civil Service will be held at Delhi and Rangoon beginning on 2nd January, 1930.

The number of candidates to be selected will be announced in the October Gazette of India.—Free Press.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION

THEIR DISENTEGRATING INFLUENCE

In the course of an editorial on the establishment of an All-India Muslim Nationalist Party and Moulana Mohamad Ali's evidence before the Riot Enquiry Committee, Bombay. The "Sawarajya" writes:—

Within a day of each other, two events of singular interest to the Muslim community, indeed to the whole nation, have occurred this week. On Sunday, the Nationlist Muslim Conference met at Allahabad and resolved to form the All-India Nationalist Muslim Party, the aims of the party being "to promote among Muslims a spirit of nationalism, a mentality above communalism, to induce them to take their proper share in the national struggle and to create such relations between the majority and the minority communities as would lead the former to consider the rights of the latter in a spirit of broad minded patriotism." Within twenty-four hours of the Allahabad meeting, Moulana Mahomed Ali was making an unexpected confession of political faith before the Riots Enquiry Committee at Bombay. The Moulana declared himself in favour of getting rid of communal electorates and asserted solemnly that this was the only way to bring about communal harmony. A little later, he spoiled the wholesome effect of his pronouncement by adding that "if it had not been for communal electorates. Dr. Moonje would not have succeeded in getting himself elected to the Assembly." It almost looks as if Moulana Mahomed Ali's hostility to communal electorates and his fondness for general eletorates have a common cause, viz. his desire to see men like Dr. Moonje out of the Legislatures. But the impersonal aspect of the Moulana's view of communal electorates is of immense importance for the settlement of our communal problems. The worst about communal electorates is the return to the Councils in a great majority of cases, of men whose only title to figure in public life lies in their capacity to stimulate and profit by, the spirit of aggressive and belligerent communalism among members of their own order. Communal electorates accentuate differences. General electorates tend to unify. We welcome the admission of this truth, though in an illiberal and negative way, by Moulana Mahomed Ali. Even general electorates, however desirable, are not without limitations for the conferment of public benefit. Constitutional machinery can only carry reform and national betterment up to a certain limited extent. Thereafter, it can only be perfected by the good sense and patriotism brought to bear on politics by the members of the various communities. Communalism operates as a direct impediment of this perfection.

APATHY OF CONGRESS WORKERS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The National Flag Salutation yesterday at the "Congress House was a clear indication of the lethargy of Congress officials and leaders. Less than a score of people attended. Volunteers and leaders were conspicuous by their absence. Leaders who profess at the time of elections to work for the attainment of Swaraj in the Local and Legislative organisations and in the country outside cannot grace such important functions. Reports are also not issued to the press.

It is therefore necessary that the present Congress officials should resign to make room for more energetic men and the Congress leaders who do not take active part in Congress affairs should be refused support at the elections. The volunteers should be drilled and deciplined and should be present at all Congress functions. Reports of various Congress activities should be sent to press for publication.—Yours, etc.,

N. S. BHARADWAJ.

Andheri, July 29.

BOMBAY COUNCIL BY-ELECTION.

A "Bombay Government Gazette" Extraordinary states:—

H. E. the Governor has accepted the resignation by Mr. D. R. H. Browne, O.B.E., of his office of member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay. For the purpose of sub-section (1) of section 72-A of the Government of India Act and in pursuance of sub-rule (2) of rule 26 of the Bombay Electoral Rules he has nominated Mr. C. M. Lane, being an official, to be a member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay.

Benares, Aug. 2.—Ninety thousand are yet to be enrolled in the United Provinces as Congress members, says the report issued to-day by the office of the Provincial Congress Committee. Only about 16,000 have so far been enrolled as Congress members.—A. P.

JUSTICE FOR EVERY MAN

(CONTRIBUTED.)

On Friday evening the Indian Broadcasting Co., provided an interesting Talk on the above subject by the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Legal Aid Society. The Secretary in the course of his address said:—To-night your interest, philanthropic and legal, is being projected to a problem of world-wide importance, a problem, which of late years, has engaged the earnest attention of countries all over the world from Australia to Sweden and from Japan to America, and since 1923, of the League of Nations itself, viz., the problem of rendering justice accessible to every man, whether rich or poor. As may be expected, India also has not remained unaffected by the new current; already practical steps are being taken in Bombay to meet this problem and it is not at all unlikely that in the near future, it will engage the attention of Bar Associations, social service agencies, municipal corporations, and other public bodies all over the country.

Let us, therefore, understand clearly what the problem is and how it is being sought to be solved in our own city, how far the attempt has succeeded, and what is required completely to achieve the end in view, viz., making justice accessible to all, whether rich or poor.

THE POOR AT A DISADVANTAGE.

As every one knows, Government has provided laws and Courts to administer the Laws, and the Procedure for their enforcement. But three things should be noted. First, Law is not self-acting. It does not of its own accord bring justice to the home of the citizen. It has to be put in motion. Secondly, the procedure by which the law is put in motion, is an extremely complicated and technical one and is full of pitfalls for the layman. Thirdly, the machinery requires to be lubricated by the expenditure of Court fees and payments to lawyers. In all these matters, a poor and ignorant man is at a disadvantage. Although he forms one of the majority in the state (in every state the poor citizens form the majority), although his little problem requiring legal treatment, is to him of vital importance, although he perceives before him the mighty structure in all its glory and solemnity maintained by the State for rendering justice, the poor man knows not from where to enter its portals, nor having entered it, which winding to take and how, having succeeded in reaching the Hall of Justice to get the ear of the official presiding therein.

LEGAL AID SOCIETY.

It is in these and similar other matters that Legal Aid comes to the assistance of the citizen. The Bombay Legal Aid Society (which was started in 1925) explains to the poor man, woman or child who comes to it for advice, what his or her rights or obligations are according to law. Thereby the Society helps to allay unnecessary disputes which are likely to arise owing to ignorance of law and legal rights and obligations, and helps to avoid a recourse to litigation involving the loss of hard earned moneys, and much waste of time of the litigants and the Courts with no result in the end. The Society gives the advice entirely without charge. Secondly, if there is a case for legal remedy, the Society takes up the poor-man's matter and assigns it to a lawyer from among its members. The lawyer handles the case and conducts it exactly as he would the case of any other client with this very important difference, viz., that he makes no charges whatever for his time and labour. The result is that whether the poor person succeeds or fails in his particular matter, *he is satisfied;* he no longer feels that his business is no body's business and that the tribunals of justice exist not for such as he and that he must continue to suffer injustice in helpness, simply because he happens to be poor. In this manner the Legal Aid Society does a great work, not only by bringing justice within the reach of the poor, but by reconciling them with Society and the State. In several cases the Society has been instrumental in restoring an innocent person to life and liberty, e.g., during the current sessions. A few days ago, a person committed to the present Criminal Sessions of the High Court on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, applied to the Society for aid. He had no means whatsoever to defend himself. The Society investigated the matter and ultimately took it up. Counsel was assigned to defend the man; there was a trial lasting two days, and ultimately the man was acquitted of the charge.

REDUCING COST OF LITIGATION.

But this is not all that the Society does. Besides bringing free relief to hundreds of poor persons in distress by taking up their individual cases, and bringing them to a successful termination, by means of correspondence, conciliation and where no other alternative was left, by having recourse to the Courts of Law, the Society studies the laws of the country from the point of reducing the costs of litigation. Whenever necessary, it draws the attention of proper authorities to existing defects in the law and procedure, which operate as a hardship on the poor and seeks to have the defects removed. To give one instance of the nature of the Society's work in this direction—If A agrees to sell to B 100 bags of sugar to arrive per a particular steamer, and B sells the goods to C, and C to D and D to E and so on, and if subsequently disputes arise as to the goods, each contract has to be made the subject of a separate suit, although the question in issue in all the suits may be one and the same. Litigation is unnecessarily multiplied in this manner. The Legal Aid Society thereupon petitioned to the High Court suggesting that the rules should be so amended as to permit the rights of the parties to all the aforesaid contracts being completely adjudicated in only one suit instead of compelling each party to file a separate suit in regard to his contract. There is every reason to hope that the Society's suggestion will be accepted and given effect to. By adopting the Secretary's suggestion, an enormous amount of time and money will be saved to the whole business community.

Finally, th Bombay Legal Aid Society is, by means of articles to the press, by means of personal communications, and similar other means, propagating the ideal of equal justice to the poor and the starting of similar Societies in other places in India. In the present year, it has succeeded in bringing into existence in Calcutta a Legal Aid Society in Bengal with the Advocate General of Bengal as the President, and steps are being taken to have a similar Society started in Karachi and other places.

PUBLIC SUPPORT WANTED.

During the short time it has been in existence, the Society has been fortunate in eliciting the sympathy and approval of many eminent persons. So shrewd and eminent a person as Sir Norman Macleod, late Chief Justice of Bombly, writing about the Bombay Legal Aid Society in the January 1928 Number of the Bombay Law Journal, paid a glowing tribute to the work it is doing and appealed for public support to it.

Although the legal members of the Society, whether Vakils Solicitors or Advocates render legal service absolutely free of charge, the Society naturally requires some amount of financial support from the public to enable it to maintain an office and to pay for expenses of postage, etc. For this purpose, a membership of Rs. 5 per annum only, is prescribed. Any person, whether a lawyer, or a layman or laywoman, is eligible for membership and can materially advance the objects of the Society by becoming a member. In fact the Legal Aid Society is one of the most enlightened charities of modern times. In America, it is by no means rare, to find substantial endowments being made to the funds of the Society by grants, made at one time or recurring periodically, and in several cases bequests to the Legal Aid Society has been inserted in Wills. The Bombay Legal Aid Society has not yet had the good fortune to elicit financial aid of this character. May be, it will, after this present broadcast. It need hardly be stated that the Honorary Secretary will, at all times, be most happy to answer inquiries about the Society at its office, No. 110 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WEEK-END CRICKET IN BOMBAY

—:o:—

SATURDAY'S MATCHES

—:o:—

FAIRMAN'S FINE BATTING DISPLAY.

A two-day fixture between the "Rest" and the Parsi Gymkhana began on the Kennedy Sea Face on Saturday when the visitors, winning the toss, elected to bat. The outstanding feature of the day was a fine vigorous innings by Fairman who collected his half-century including a couple of sixes and four fours. Kanickam did not appear to be very comfortable, but at the end of the day was still batting with forty runs to his credit. On drawing stumps the Rest had scored 165 runs for the loss of 7 wickets and it remains to be seen whether they can top the double century which should give them a chance of obtaining at least a lead on the first innings. Marshall and Engineer bowled very well, notably the latter who in 26 overs conceded only 38 runs and incidentally also captured 4 wickets.

THE REST.

P. Gonsalves, c Vakil, b Elavia	18
D. Waskar, c Davar, b Marshall	9
R. E. Fairman, c Khariwala, b Kapadia	50
C. M. Barday, c Mehta, b Engineer	19
P. A. Kanickam, batting	40
P. N. Pereira, c Mehta, b Engineer	9
G. Richards, c Mehta, b Engineer	5
A. C. Pereira, l.b.w. Engineer	0
J. O. Gonsalves, batting	11
P. A. D'Avoine	
C. Fernandes	
Extras	4
Total (for 7 wkts.)	165

Fall for wickets:—1 for 17 2 for 71; 3 for 90; 4 for 90; 5 for 139; 6 for 139; 7 for 145.

ISLAM GYM. "B" WIN.

On the Islam Gym. ground the home "B" team completed a fixture with the Anjuman-i-Islam School and won by 46 runs. Batting first the Gym. collected 110 runs. Roshanalli, who opened for them, topping the list with 31. A. Majid was the most successful bowler with five wickets to his account. The School found their opponents' bowling too much for them and succumbed for a total of 64 runs. Ali Mohamed, who should have been sent in much earlier, remained unbeaten with a score 24.

ISLAM GYM. "B."

Roshanalli, c Mpini, b Majid	31
M. Shaffi, c Masud, b Majid	0
M. Y. Sheikh, c Ismail, b Majid	5
A. Khairaz, c Fakir, b Majid	6
B. Peerbhoy, c Fakir, b Masud	13
Ismail Cassum, run out	1
A. Mohsin, c, b Majid	5
S. A. Kazi, c, b Masud	5
Abdulla, c, b Mainruddin	23
A. A. Hirjee, not out	12
S. M. Yacoob, c Fatak, b Mainruddin	3
Extras	6
Total	110

Bowling Analysis:

A. Majid 5 wkts. for 43 runs.

Masud-ul-Hasan 2 wkts. for 31 runs.

Maniruddin 2 wkts. for 5 runs.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM.

A. Majid, c Abdulla, b Peerbhoy	4
Maniruddin, c Peerbhoy, b Akber	2
Masud-ul-Hasan, st., b Peerbhoy	0
Fakir, run out	0
Mujni, b Akber	21
Fatak, b Akber	1
Ismail, c Abdulla, b Peerbhoy	2
M. J. Parker, c, b Akber	0
Aboomia, c, b, Akber	0
Ali Mahomed, not out	24
Zainuddin, st., b Peerbhoy	7
Extras	3
Total	64

TALPADE'S GOOD BOWLING.

Once again Talpade came off well with the ball. Playing against the Municipal Sports Club for the Hindu Gymkhana "A" he captured 7 wickets for 20 runs and was mainly instrumental in the collapse of the visitors for a total of 69. The home team replied with 131 runs for the loss of five wickets and won comfortably. The beginning was very modest two wickets falling for 20 runs but a good partnership between V. Merchant and M. Dhumatkar realized 43 runs and V. V. Dabholkar helped the former to add another 47 to the total. Merchant remained unbeaten with 37.

MUNICIPAL SPORTS CLUB.

D. A. Shete, c Merchant, b Talpade	28
A. R. Kazi, c Dhumatkar, b Talpade	4
S. D. Aras, c Dabholkar, b Talpade	4
D. D. Rajadhayaksha, b Talpade	3
J. D. Cabinetmaker, run out	1
D. P. Dadachanji, c Wagle, b Talpade	0
S. A. Shete, run out	1
Sitaram A. Shete, b Talpade	3
P. R. Unwalla, c Pawaskar, b V. Dabholkar	2
B. B. Kukde, not out	16
M. Ismail, b Talpade	1
Extras	4
Total	69

Bowling Analysis:—

D. S. Talpade, 7 wks. for 20 runs.

V. Dabholkar, 1 wkt. for 9 runs.

HINDU GYM. "A."

B. D. Joy, c and b D. Shete	4
J. D. Wagle, b D. A. Shete	11
V. M. Merchant, not out	37
M. V. Dhumatkar, l.b.w. Kazi	33
V. V. Dabholkar, l.b.w. D. A Shete	29
T. H. Tulpule, l.b.w. Kazi	5
J. V. Dabholkar, c Dadachanji, b Kazi	7
D S Talpade, c Ismail, b Kazi	4
N. D. Engineer, V. S. Dongre and S. K. Pawaskar did not bat.	
Extras	1
Total (for 5 wkts.)	131

Bowling Analysis:—

A. G. Kazi 4 wkts. for 46 runs.

D. A. Shete, 3 wkts. for 14 runs.

SUNDAY'S MATCHES

—:o:—

KANICKAM'S BRIGHT DISPLAY.

Kanickam dominated the attack when the "Rest" continued their innings against Parsi Gymkhana on Sunday, and as the result of a bright display was chiefly responsible for his side compiling a total of 236 runs. Of this number he had scored 87 (not out) himself. Engineer was able to show a fine analysis of 6 wickets for 76 runs in 39.4 overs.

The home team began very modestly three wickets falling for 47 runs, but at this stage Marshall joined Mehta and the pair put on 80 runs for the next wicket. After they had been dismissed Engineer made a stubborn stand during which he collected 37 runs and the Parsi Gym. were able to play out time, being 30 runs in arrears with two wickets in hand.

THE REST.

P Gonsalves, c Vakil b Elavia	18
D Waskar, c Davar b Marshall	9
R E Fairman, c Khariwala, b Kapadia	50
C M Barday, c Mehta, b Engineer	9
P A Kanickam, (not out)	87
P N Pereira, c Mehta, b Engineer	19
G Richards, c Mehta, b Engineer	5
A C Pereira, l.b.w. Engineer	0
J O Gonsalves, l.b.w. Engineer	14
P A D'Avoine, c Elavia, b Marshall	9
C Fernandes, b Engineer	12
Extras	4
Total	236

Bowling Analysis:—

N D Marshall, 2 wkts. for 66 runs.

H J Engineer, 6 wkts. for 76 runs.

J S Elavia, 1 wkt. for 19 runs.

M G Kapadia, 1 wkt. for 37 runs.

Fall of wkts.:—1 for 17; 2 for 71; 3 for 90; 4 for 90; 5 for 139; 6 for 139; 7 for 145; 8 for 167; 9 for 196; 10 for 236.

PARSI GYMKHANA.

N F Daver, b P N Pereira	1
S H Mehta, b P N Pereira	50
M J Vakil, b P N Pereira	14
F E Kapadia, l.b.w. Waskar	6
N D Marshall, b Richards	59
H J Engineer, (not out)	37
J S Elavia b P N Pereira	0
B M Khariwala c and b P N Pereira	0
B J Saklatwala, l.b.w. P N Pereira	4
E S Mistry, (not out)	28
M G Kapadia, (did not bat)	
Extras	16
(Total for 8 wkts.)	206

Fall of wkts.:—1 for 2; 2 for 32; 3 for 47; 4 for 127; 5 for 135; 6 for 135; 7 for 139; 8 for 147.

Bowling Analysis:—

G Richards, 1 wkt. for 52 runs.

P N Pereira, 6 wkts. for 51 runs.

D Waskar, 1 wkt. for 39 runs.

ISLAM GYM. IN SCORING VEIN.

The Islam Gym. were in a scoring vein on Sunday when they met the Mackinnon Mackenzie Cricket Club on their own ground. They elected to bat first and, as the result of good batting all down the line, were able to collect a handsome total of 199 runs. S. M. Kadri, who has been doing so well this season, again proved to be top-scorer with 47 sharing this honour with Botawalla. On going in to bat Mackinnon MacKenzie's found the bowling too much for them and were disposed of for 65 runs. Botawalla claimed 6 victims for 29 runs.

ISLAM GYM.

G M Shaikh, c Wadia, b Bunyan	0
Habib Khaviaz, (run out)	22
A V Botawalla, c Nawalkar, b D'Mello	47
I A Shakoor, c D'Souza, b Bunyan	6
A A Hakim, c and b Bunyan	20
S M Kadri, c Pitale, b Mistry	47
G A Kazrani, c Kutiker, b Bunyan	20
Akbar, l.b.w. Bunyan	18
M Mohiuddin, c Mistry, b D'Mello	14
Ismail Cassum, (not out)	0
S G Ismail, c D'Mello, b Bunyan	2
Extras	3
Total	199

Bowling Analysis.—

Bunyan, 6 wkts. for 77 runs.

Mistry, 1 wkt. for 42 runs.

D'Mello, 2 wkts. for 12 runs.

Fall of wkts.:—1 for 10; 2 for 37; 3 for 71; 4 for 77; 5 for 121; 6 for 163; 7 for 165; 8 for 193; 9 for 197; 10 for 199.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE.

Nayalkar, c Mohiuddin, b Hakim	9
Pitale, b Botawalla	10
Wadia, c and b Botawalla	27
Ezekiel, (run out)	2
D'Mello, st. Shaikh, b. Botawalla	10
Kirtikar, b Botawalla	0
Bunyan, c and b Botawalla	2
D'Souza, (not out)	1
Gidh, c Kazrani, b Mohiuddin	0
Mistry, b Mohiuddin	1
Janion, c and b Botawalla	1
Extras	2
Total	65

Bowling Analysis.—

A W Botawalla, 6 wkts. for 29 runs.

Hakim, 1 wkt. for 24 runs.

Mohiuddin, 2 wkts. for 1 run.

Fall of wkts.—1 for 8; 2 for 19; 3 for 23; 4 for 28; 5 for 61; 6 for 61; 7 for 63; 8 for 63; 9 for 63; 10 for 65.

B. D. Jog, c and b Shete ... 4

VITHAL SCORES 71.

Vithal showed a flash of his old form when the Hindu Gym. played against the Arya Bandhu Cricket Club. The home side took first knock and, after losing Pawashan in the first over of the match, had matters considerably adjusted by the Dongre brothers who collected 80 runs in partnership. For the fourth wicket Vithal and Wadkar put up a fine display and after adding 119 runs to the score were still together when the innings was declared closed at 207 for 3 wickets.

In reply the visitors scored 113 runs for 7 wickets time making a draw of the game.

HINDU GYM. "A".

S K Pawaskar, l.b.w. K Pathare	0
S S Dongre, st. Jog, b Kagal	50
V S Dongre, l.b.w. Kagal	26
V Vithal, (not out)	71
R R Wadkar (not out)	50
V M Merchant (Did not bat).	
J V Dabholkar "	
D D Hendlekar "	
T H Tulpule "	
G B Gawankar, "	
D S Talpade "	
Extras	10
(Total for 3 wkts.)	207

Bowling Analysis:—

K G Pathare, 1 wkt for 47 runs.

B R Kagal, 2 wkts. 57 runs.

Fall of wkts.:—1 for 0; 2 for 80; 3 for 88.

ARYA BANDHU C. C.

K J Pathare, c Wadkar, b J V Dabholkar	4
B R Kagal, b D S Talpade	12
B D Jog, st. Hendlekar, b Wadkar	25
J B Wadekar, c J Dabholkar, b Wadkar	21
D P Pathare, (not out)	25
S N Belsare, st. Hendlekar, b G B Gawankar	10
V S Palekar, b Talpade	7
J H Joshi, b Talpade	4
R Vasant (not out)	5
R B Godambe (Did not bat.)	
B D Pai "	
Extras	0
Total (for 7 wkts.)	113

Bowling Analysis:—

D S Talpade 3 wkts. for 45 runs.

J V Dabholkar, 1 wkt. for 16 runs.

B B Gawankar, 1 wkt. for 23 runs.

R R Wadkar, 2 wkts. for 17 runs.

Fall of wkts.:—1 for 4; 2 for 30; 3 for 55; 4 for 62; 5 for 79; 6 for 96; 7 for 100.

(Continued from Column 7.)

financial backing to give effect to the schemes and where there is money there is no enterprise worth the name. And naturally enough both these have to go and hunt for subordinate jobs which appears to be the only solution to their problem. As a matter of fact, the writer is one of the unfortunate souls that belong to the former category and I would very much like to know from Mr. Jayakar or any other readers of your valued journal as to how this can be remedied.—Yours etc.

ENTERPRISING YOUTH.

BELGAUM COLLEGE

—:o:—

A MISCHIEVOUS LETTER

(BY A. KARNATAKI).

In a recent issue of the "Times of India" one who calls himself a Belgaumkar has written a mischievous letter. I do not know why and with what intentions the editor of the "Times of India" has given publication to it. The writer poses to be a Belgaumkar and still seems to be quite innocent of the developments about the college of the K. L. E. Society and suggests that the Willingdon College, Sangli, belonging to the D. E. Society of Poona should be shifted to Belgaum. I am sorry to see a Belgaumkar making this suggestion. He ought really to have seen that the local attempt is a success before going out of his way to welcome an outside agency to come there. The Willingdon College is not a thriving concern and the D. E. Society people in the University are already opposing the Belgaum attempt in the Senate. But, in spite of them, the Senate has voted for the College and the scheme is on the way to be an accomplished fact. The D. E. Society, if they are sincere in their opposition to any college in Belgaum at present, cannot dream of pushing themselves in, having first opposed any attempt at a college in Belgaum. It is the duty of Belgaum to see that the local attempt succeeds. If in spite of the circumstances, the Deccan Education Society does think even remotely of removing their unsuccessful Sangli College to Belgaum, let them know that Karnataka stands for local attempts and does not countenance the attempts by outside agencies—though there might be some pervert "Belgaumkars" who welcome such things.

B. G. TILAK AND POETIC EULOGY

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Like all great men, the famous Maratha shares the sad fate to which men of his kind are invariably condemned. He was cursed with the fatal gift of a real greatness, lived to reap calumny as well as praise, both of which he accepted with that philosophical mental attitude which characterises the man, and he died a hero.

THAT FAMILIAR PROCESS!

His memory is still fresh in our minds, fresh, that is to say, in so far as it makes us swear at those to whom no haste is too indecent and who hasten to see him damned in their attempt to canonise him. At best, it is an inevitable, minor annoyance and, at worst, an exasperating performance of certain not unfamiliar antics: mediocrity must have its revenge and what is more natural than that every vulgar soul should project itself out in an attempt to reach at a stature that shall always remain much too high for such a procedure. In a few years' time, cults have come into existence, dogmas promulgated; facile Maratha oratory, aided by 'the popular' stage-heroics, has contributed to the orgy of praise and ballads have been composed as fast as they could be sung or set up in print.

Tilak, the pioneer of the field of political consciousness and action exited, and continues to exist, to be quoted by this, that or the other clique of pseudo-politicians and impossible doctrinaires. Praise ladled out on a lavish scale, obliterates the gallant Maratha's personality: to-day any fool can shout his name and dishonour his memory. The man lives in his work and he is best honoured when due appreciation of, and real faith in, that work are forthcoming. The excited crowd does not care to realise this simple truth.

THE POETASTER'S PART.

Naturally enough, the poetaster rushes up, in a rather exciting competition with his cousin the platform orator, to the peg on which he may hang, without let or hindrance (as the legal phrase runs), the tatters of his artistic creation. There are several ways of doing it and this interesting profession suffers, like that of our lawyers, from conditions of congestion. But I had never dreamt the genius of English adjectives could be tapped with a view to produce an effect of sheer novelty in the field of versification till the poet gasped:

.....that small figure,
That insignificant figure,
Entering the rooms. A man,
Broken, spent, withered,
Scarred, jagged, like a tree-stump.
Blasted by lightning;
Like the roofless, blackened sooty walls
Of a house burnt down:
Twisted, tortured, crushed nailed through.
Wrung dry
Fattened upon titanic anvils.
A small man.

A weak man—decrepit,
Pitiful as he hobbles us to the platform,
Poorly, almost shabbily dressed.

The effect is, of course, worked up, by and by, when:

His voice is low, feeble,
But the words—the words
Drop into our hearts like molten lead.....

IMPRESSIONISM?

It does take one's breath away. This is what you would call 'mystic' stuff for want of a better term which could intelligibly describe it. But it does try the temper of the uninitiated who are sceptical in regard to the rather muddled description of the personal appearance (including the sartorial part of it) of the old B. G. Tilak. To those like myself, who had had an opportunity of seeing him in the flesh, the person described by the poet would appear to have a family likeness with, shall I say, an accused in the Lahore Cospiracy Case: it reminds one of the convict's fast and cross-fetters.

THE ESSENTIAL MAN.

Tilak, as we knew him, exemplified in his personal appearance, a Maratha type of a blunt affable, jolly gentleman. He was not born to be a *poseur* what with his passion for metaphysics and writing of straight newspaper leading articles and aptitude for friendship with men, who, while they had not had much in common with certain of his qualities still were attracted by his personality. He was not a Hyde Park orator either: or, how in the name of commonsense, could he have lived to write a book on the Arctic Home of the Aryans? He never cherished, may it be recorded here, the admirable ambition to enrol himself as a member of the Theosophical Society, nor had he had a reasonably fair relish for professional soldiering.

THE SINGER'S ROLE

The poet dreams of course: but his 'memory' of Tilak, I submit, hurts those who have ever read the praise of heroes and heroines in poetry. Even Tilak would have betrayed signs of emotion on his serious, sad face if he had shared Michael's dreams with that divine Irish poet, A. E. Who has not watchec Yeats sitting in his Tower burning a midnight candle invoking one ghost after another of dead warriors without being moved? The poetic image possesses all the subtle nobility of the poet's personality but it brings out in bold relief and in delicate outline that of the hero or heroine as well. There are many heroines: but they are *all* beautiful..... That is what we demand of the poet. One drops the newspaper in horror.—Yours, etc.,

WAYFARER.

P.S.—After I sent my article on the subject, my attention was attracted to a short editorial note published by a local Anglo-Indian journal which seeks, characteristically and consistently with a policy of undisguised partisanship, to cast a slur on the character of Tilak by suggesting that he "left behind him a prosperous business and a snug estate worth some lakhs."

The insinuation is obvious enough and I wonder whether even enemies of Tilak could stoop to it. Well may the journal hint at what it gloatingly describes as 'a prosperous business etc.' But all decent-minded people (including Tilak's critics) know that the dead Maratha patriot gave more than he ever received or, indeed, deserved to receive. He was not a parasite and possessed too much manliness, pride and idealism to offer his talents for hire. The Tilak Trust which he founded exists to refute the lie that his political work was preoccupied with the consideration of feathering his nest Did we want his children to starve themselves, perhaps, to subsist on earnings made by contributing to the Anglo-Indian Press? The man lived a simple almost ascetic life (Anglo-Indian standards of living apart) and worked conscientiously and hard both as journalist and politician to make a modest provision for his family and colleagues. Only mean and unfair hatred could grudge the dead man his ordinary rights as head of his family.

WAYFARER.

BOMBAY YOUTHS' ANSWER TO COMMUNAL FANATICS

—:o:—

Sympathy For Political Sufferers

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE YOUTH LEAGU

Great enthusiasm and animation prevailed at the first Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Youth League which came off at the Jinnah Hall yesterday (Sunday), Mr. Yusuf Meherally presiding.

The meeting was throughout brisk, and several resolutions were passed reflecting the temper of youths. Speaker after speaker condemned communalism in scathing terms, and the following resolution was passed —

"This meeting of the General Body of the Youth League records its considered opinion that those members of the Bombay Youth League who hooted down Dr. Moonje at Khar and Maulana Shaukat Ali at the Cawasji Jehangir Hall for their pernicious and dangerous communal activities, displayed indomitable courage with which youth is credited, and records its appreciation of their conduct."

It will come as an eye-opener to the communal fanatics that the resolution was passed unanimously amidst thundering applause.

SYMPATHIES FOR LAHORE PRISONERS.

Another resolution that was carried unanimously, related to the treatment to political prisoners. It ran: "This meeting sympathies with the acute sufferings of political prisoners and condemns the uncivilised and barbarous treatment given to them. It offers its felicitations to Messrs. Jatin Das, Bhagat Singh, Dutt, and others, for going on hunger-strike, and at the risk of their lives, calling the attention of the civilised world to the sad state of affairs in India."

Yet another resolution called upon the members of the Bombay Youth League, to put on only Swadeshi clothes. It ran: "Every member of the Youth League shall put on Swadeshi clothes under all circumstances." After a heated discussion the resolution was passed.

RECORD OF WORK.

The Annual Report of the League together with the Statement of Accounts was passed. The Report depicted the crowded activities of the League during the year 1928-29. No less than 200 meetings were held during the period, and some of the illustrious leaders in the country addressed the members. Prominent among the activities may be mentioned the wonderful work of the youths at the time of the two visits of the Simon Commission, their whirlwind propaganda for Bardoli, strenuous campaign against the increase of College and School Fees, collections for Meerut Fund, Boycott of British goods activities, and the Swadeshi Bazar. The report of the Social work of the Youth League makes agreeable reading, and shows what youth can do to further the task of Social reconstruction.

NEW EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The meeting then proceeded to the election of office-bearers and the Executive Committee for the next academic year. The detailed results are given below:—

Mr. K. F. Nariman: President.
Mr. Yusuf Meherally and Mr. M. H. Vakeel: Vice-Presidents.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE

Mr. S. B. Shringarpure
Miss F. F. Bhesania
Mr. G. D. Koppikar
Mr. J. K. Dhairyavan
Mr. C. G. Shah
Mr. A. H. Kulkarni
Dr. P. J. Bhat
Mr. A. V. Juvekar
Mr. Rajendr Aiohatgi.

No less than 30 members contested the nine elective seats and the competition was very keen, as was evidenced from the very close and neck to neck voting.

Messrs. D. A. Doomasia and Co. were appointed Hon. Auditors of the League.

The meeting concluded at a late hour after the singing of National songs.

MUSLIMS AND NEHRU REPORT

—:o:—

MEETING AT LUCKNOW

YOUNG MUSLIM STUDENTS MAKE THEIR PRESENCE FELT

LUCKNOW, Aug. 4.

A Muslim meeting was held here last night. It was organised by the Raja of Salempore, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Mr. Shafee Daudi, Mr. Hasrat Mohani and some other prominent Muslims with a view to ascertain Muslim mass opinion on the Nehru Report. Besides the organisers, the meeting was attended by Mr. Syed Murtaza, M.L.A., Sir Ibrahim Haroon Jafer, M.L.A., Mr. Syed Habib Shah of Lahore, Mr. Abdul Kafi from Jubbulpore, Maulana Mazharuddin from Delhi and Abdul Majid from Baduan. Munshi Ethisam Ali presided. A few Hindus attended the meeting but the majority were Muslims including some young men, mostly students.

STUDENTS MAKE THEIR PRESENCE FELT.

The students made their presence felt shortly after the proceedings began with the reading of messages of sympathy from Muslim leaders who were unable to be present. No sooner was this over than disturbance started. The chairman was riddled with questions from back benches. Then whenever a speaker rose to address the meeting there was howling, shouting and exchange of hot words and at one time a hand to hand fight was apprehended. This was fortunately avoided, and the meeting terminated late in the night amid more peaceful scenes after the students had left.

MR. JINNAH'S FOURTEEN POINTS.

The Raja of Salempore who left the place earlier in the evening had left a message with the Chairman indicating the line of thought of the Raja's opinion. Muslims should take their stand on the fourteen points insisted on by Mr. Jinnah in his memorandum. It was obvious, the Raja said, that the vast majority of Muslims were not in favour of the Nehru Report in its entirety because sufficient and adequate safeguards for the protection of Muslim interests had not been provided in it. While insisting on these safeguards, Muslims should make it clear that they were not against the so-called Nationalist movement so far as it subserved the broad interests of the country and Muslims should avoid putting a spoke in the wheel of Nationalism by rendering any help to the bureaucracy.

CONDITIONAL SUPPORT

If the Hindus could satisfy the Muslims that a fair field would be kept open for future unhindered development of Muslim culture and Muslim civilisation, Muslims would be prepared wholeheartedly to support their Hindu brethren and fight, shoulder to shoulder with them to achieve the political emancipation of the Motherland from the present system of bureaucratic thraldom. If the Nehru Report as it stood were adopted, it will mean sovereignty of brown bureaucracy in place of white bureaucracy of to-day. What the Muslims demanded, and what appeared to be the best constitution for a Continent like India was full provincial autonomy on federal lines with residuary powers reserved for provinces. It was a great pity, the Raja concluded, that the Nehruites were encouraging propaganda the evident object of which appeared to be to attempt to hoodwink public into the belief that the majority of Muslims were in favour of the Nehru Report, which was not the case.

—A. P.

MR. JAYAKAR'S APPEAL TO YOUTHS

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. M. R. Jayakar did well to impress upon the Kanara Saraswat youths the necessity for a change in their future outlook and I am at one with you when, in your 'Notes of the Day' column you correctly say that this deserves the thoughtful attention of all young men in the country. No doubt the idea is a very great one indeed and it is only by having so many enterprising and adventurous young men in the industrial and commercial line that almost all the industrial and commercial countries of the world have prospered, are prospering and will prosper, but as far as my poor knowledge goes, I don't know how far it would be practicable for our young men to put Mr. Jayakar's advice into practice.

India is a queer country in every respect and what I have found from my experience is that there is not as much dearth of enterprising young men as there is of people to support and finance them. The difficulty is that in almost all the cases where there is enterprise and initiative in youths, there is no

(Continued in Column 3)

Announcement

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"MENACE TO CITIZENS' RIGHT

(Continued from page 6).

previous record, clearly presumable danger-spots in the city, should alone be brought within the operation of the Act. Any attempt to make the operative sections more general is bound to defeat its own purpose; and so any such clauses in the defining section as would include people alleged,—merely alleged,—to be engaged in activities involving a possible breach of the peace, or stirring up of communal sentiment, would needlessly embitter feelings and engender suspicion as to the real motives of the Bill or its authors.

(c) Even as regards these people, there is no need to be either vindictive, or oppressively unjust. The summary exclusion by executive order of such undesirables is excessively oppressive, and cannot be justified even by the gravest emergency. The purpose of the proposed measure will be quite amply served if, in stead of ordering such individuals to remove themselves from the area they are settled in, they are rounded up and kept in the city itself, as the corresponding class of people were actually kept in the last riots under police custody. Removed from their usual haunts, they will be rendered powerless to do any mischief; and yet they would not be needlessly, vindictively incapacitated from carrying on such of their ordinary avocations as contain no menace to the public peace, or private life and property.

(d) The summary removal above mentioned must be further safeguarded, I think, by a judicial trial, *after* the moment of emergency has passed. We may grant such powers to the Executive as are contemplated in the Bill under reference; but if we would not have them abused; if we desire that the executive should be constantly mindful of their responsibility in the exercise of such extraordinary powers, let them at least beware that they would be held responsible for any proved abuse of such powers, which are entrusted to them only for the better preservation of the public peace, not for providing greater facility to them in wreaking private dissatisfaction on offending individuals. A special tribunal may, if need be, be authorised to be set up, by this very same measure, to try cases of this kind, even during the time of the emergency. Certainly, after the emergency has passed, there can be no excuse for denying even to such undesirable characters the most elementary rights of civic liberty.

(e) That those who support the spirit of the proposed measure are not moved by a brute instinct of organised revenge, should, I think, be further made evident by providing that the individuals thus removed into police custody,—and until they are proved to have definitely offended by a judicial trial,—should be given the same standard of life and comforts as they were accustomed to before their removal into custody. On the definition of such characters given above, this will not amount in practice to any unconscionable luxuries for the poor devils thus rounded up; but its concession will indicate the society which thus constrains them as being actuated rather by motives of self-preservation than by the instinct of revenge.

(f) Some provision, finally, should, I think, be also inserted to permit of a legislative, or even a judicial, review of the orders made under such a measure, after the calm has been restored.

(g) And the general section giving permanent immunity to Government officers should be dropped with these amendments. The Bill ought to be sufficiently innocuous to be generally acceptable.—Yours, etc.,

SENIUS.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES FOR KARNATAK

(Continued from page 6).

the people of the reasons for not allowing the Society to begin the college in time. There can be not more than three things which the Government have to consider while according the sanction. The first is whether such a college is able to continue its existence without any financial difficulty. In this matter the Government is fully aware that the Society is backed up by a rich community like the Lingayets, and that there could be no difficulty for the managers to collect whatever amount they may require for the purpose. The second is about the teaching staff, which the University committee have thoroughly scrutinised. They are satisfied with the qualifications of the teaching staff. Thirdly, there is the question of sufficient number of students. To feed this college at Belgaum there are not less than 10 High Schools in the district itself and seven more in the neighbourhood. In 1927 these 17 High Schools could send out 250 matriculates, 150 being from Belgaum proper. In 1928 again this number increased to 285 and 175 respectively. I am not just at present in possession of the figures for the current year; but it cannot be less than 300 and 200 respectively. This shows that the number is on its increase every year, and there may not be any difficulty in securing 100 students at least in the First Year Class of this new College. It was a pity that these students were denied the privilege of having higher education near at hand, and for this the Government alone are responsible.

OTHER NEGLECTED FIELDS.

Let me now turn to other educational facilities Karnatak is in need of. The reports of the Education Department inform us that all other sister provinces in this presidency have medical schools and law colleges. As for Karnatak, there is yet no movement to establish a law college. Some ten years ago Government themselves had undertaken to establish a Medical School at Belgaum and carried on all preliminary survey. But Karnatak was unfortunate at that time. The introduction of the new reforms in the constitution of the Province denied us the advantages from the proposed school. Education became a transferred subject and Dr. Paranjpye the first Education Minister abandoned the plan under the most convenient excuse of want of funds. As for other educational institutions for higher education I need not emphasize their absence. It goes without saying that Karnatak is educationally backward when compared to other sister provinces. We feel it is the duty of the Government to help those who are educationally backward, which help they give at present to communities like the Mohamedan. But so far as Karnatak is concerned, the Government do not seem to be prepared to help. On the other hand, they do not lose an opportunity of prejudicing the minds of the people against Karnatak if they can do so. An instance is afforded by the remark of the D. P. I. in the last quinquennial report that the proposed college at Belgaum will be "exclusively or principally" for the Lingayet community, even though the promoters have never said it. Government should now cease to play such part in these days of democratic ideas. If they cannot start new institutions for the education of the public they should at least encourage private efforts.

CONSOLIDATE INDIVIDUAL ATTEMPTS

BEWARE OF FALSE ECONOMIES.

The following are extracts from Mr. B. N. Datar's article on "Journalism in Karnatak" in the "Prarthana" Belgaum dated 7th July.

The Press has long since developed into a Power in the West. It has there established its utility as an effective weapon in the hands of the public against the autocratic acts or firmans of a tyralnical ruler or an irresponsible Government

India has taken to it most kindly and enthusiastically. Vernacular journalism has however been a matter of comparatively recent growth; though some of the journals in the Indian languages are by their excellent handling and efficient tone, bidding fair to outrun their compatriots in English.

Coming nearer home, we find Kartak lagging considerably behind her sister provinces in bestowing sufficient attituation upon this modern 'Weapon' in the hands' of the public.

CONSOLIDATE INDIVIDUAL EFFORS

During the Second Karantak Press Conference which met at Belgaum in May this year, the talented editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" who presided over its deliberations made few very important and timely suggestions to improve the unenviable position in which the Press in Karnatak finds itself to-day.

He called prominent attention to the necessity of consolidating present indifferent individual attempts at journalism, with a view to lay down and evolve a well planned programme for joint action. This is a suggestion which it is worth our while to accept and to carry into practice almost immediately.

NO USE OF TINKERING WITH THE PROBLEM.

He rightly flouted all ideas of tinkering with the problem by attempting to start a Daily on inor adequate financial foundations by introducing false economics in its management after it is set on its legs. Fortunately some of the leading public workers in Karnatak are fairly well posted in life and are in a position to invest a four figure in such a national undertaking. They further command immense influence within their respective areas, and can, if they mean, collect handsome amounts for such an inspiring cause. People like Sjt. D. U. Belvi Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande, Sjt. V. N. Jog, Rao Bahadur Kembhavi Sjt. Kowjalgi and others ought not to allow the problem of an All-Karnatak Canarese Daily to remain in the cool shades of apathy and neglect any longer.

Newspapers and magazines from outside Karnatak and in other tongues, are carrying on their trade in a flourishing manner in our province. The Karnatak public will pay more and in larger numbers in their intellectual cravings are satisfied through the medium of their own tongue.

NEED FOR ENGLISH DAILY.

After such an All-Karnatak Daily, comes, next in importance, a high class English Weekly in Karnatak. It will serve two ends a better understanding of Karnatak by the Government and sympathetic inter provincial communion, for which any price would not be exhorbitant.

In this connection it may interest our well wishers in other districts to know that attempts are in progress at Belgaum—the alleged last stronghold of Marathi in Karnatak-to start an efficient weekly in Kanarese through an indigenous agency. Belgaum proposes to do its duty by Karnatak and Kanarese language. Is it too much to expect the other parts of Karnatak to welcome, nurse and support our humble attempts in all possible ways open to them?

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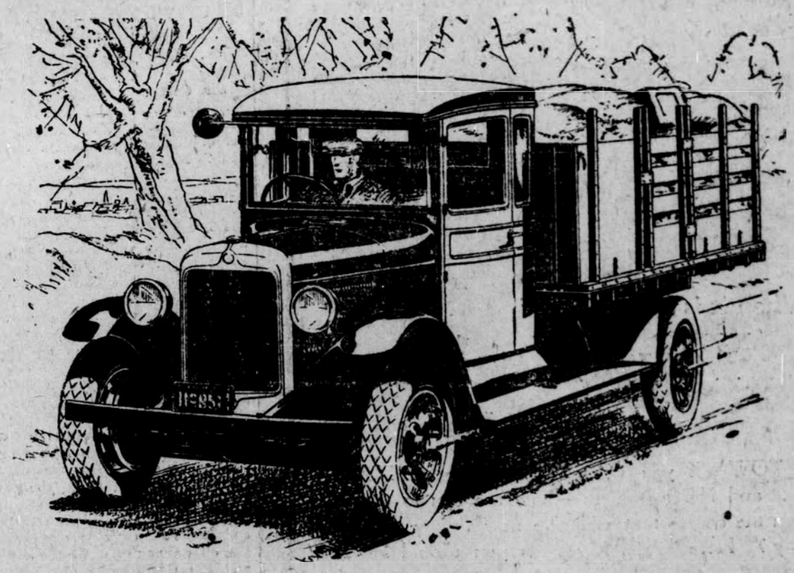
Oh, Lord of Earth and of the Skies,
Made ye the things unseen and seen,
Diffused in each and each in guise,
No one discerns tho' wise and keen.
From Thee the first ingredients,
Spring up; and each divides five,
They call them as the elements,
Parents of world in which we thrive.
Knowledge of sense divides in five,
Unseen by all and made unseen,
Offspring of water I oft strive,
To sway my hand o'er all I mean.
Power of speech, the poet, and bard,
Speaker, singer, actor and all,
From me they get indeed my Lord,
To me a gift at earnest call.
The word in each that said or told,
Is sport of ye that pass through me.
Prayers of thine by young or old,
Owner of all in me ye see.
Tasted the fruits and dish so sweet,
In such a way I thought it best,
Calmness in all I did not meet,
But thought of ye me seems a rest.
Scriptures to all that tell of you
Have they the pow'r to teach but I
Pray I to Thee with respect due,
Be kind Heaven to take me nigh.



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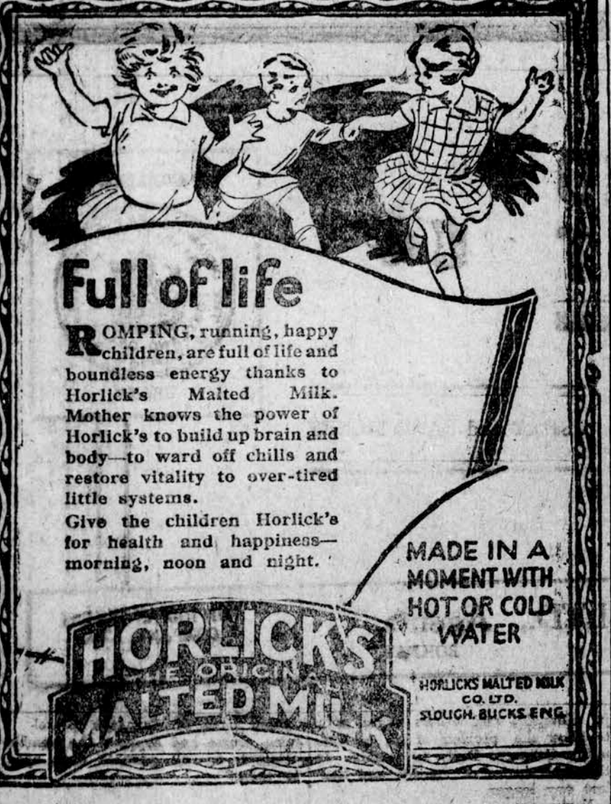
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IMPORT & EXCISE DUTIES ON KEROSINE

—:o:—

A PLEA FOR EQUALISATION

DEPUTATION WAITS ON FINANCE MEMBER

CALCUTTA, Aug 3.

Sir George Schuster, Finance Member, Government of India met the Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta this afternoon. Among the subjects discussed were the depressed condition of the Cotton Textile Industry and the necessity for immediate relief to it and the necessity for the appointment of a Committee of Retrenchment to effect larger economy in Government expenditure. The Chamber laid considerable emphasis on the necessity of equalising the import and the excise duty levied on kerosene at annas 2 per gallons in the place of the existing excise duty of one anna and the import duty of 2 annas 6 pies. The Indian Chamber averred that this measure would bring more revenue to the coffers of the Government and at the same time give substantial relief to the poor consumer. In the matter of price, the position to-day was that the difference of 1 anna and 6 pies between the excise and import duty was pocketed by the oil companies while the consumer and the Government get next to nothing. Such differentialion had enabled the local producer in the past to start a rate-war whenever any new producer endeavoured to secure a footing in the Indian market with the result that a virtual monopoly has been created in favour of the few big concerns. The President of the Tariff Board had drawn attention to the exhorbitant price which the consumer had to pay for kerosine in India and has estimated the total value of burden on the consumer at 5 1/2 crores of rupees per annum, out of which three crores of rupees measure the exploitation of the consumer by the local producer having monopolistic control of the market.

STOP SILVER SALE.

The Chamber also urged the desirability of stopping the sale of silver in the interests of masses of the country, and declared its satisfaction at the Government of India having referred the case of the salt industry to the Tariff Board for enquiry. The Chamber also stressed the undesirability of imposing by further taxes on the people of this country which has reached its taxable capacity.

Throughout, the discussion was of an informal nature.

Among those present were Mr. Fazlulla Gamjee, President and Messrs G. D. Birla, D P Khaitan, K J Purchit, C D Mehta, M L Puri and M P Gandhi, Secretary.—Free Press.

FLOODS IN ARAKAN

—:o:—

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION RELIEF WORK

The following is the summary of the activities of the Ramakrishna Mission in the flooded areas in Akyab, Burma, during the past three weeks:—

The floods overtook Arakan towards middle of June last and owing to the general breakdown of means of communication no news of the disaster was available in Rangoon before the 20th June. As soon as substantial news was received the Ramakrishna Mission in Rangoon sent a relief party headed by Swami Tyagiswarananda on the 25th June which landed at Akyab on the 27th. After preliminary arrangements the party at once started for the affected areas. The ravages of the floods were apparent even in Akyab itself in huge piles of debris, uprooted trees and rubbishes carried by the rivers there. The affected area mainly lies on both sides of the river Kaladan beginning from Myohaung to Paletwa and is roughly 50 to 60 miles in length. The whole area from the bank of the river to the distant hills was converted by the floods into a wast lake and almost all the houses on the banks of the river had been washed away.

VISITS TO AFFECTED AREAS.

The first place the party reached after leaving Akyab was Kyauktaw where a relief centre was opened and rice, salt, chillies, dall and cloth were distributed. The party had to wait for a day before proceeding to the next destination Taungchaung, which is one of the worst affected places. In and around Taungchaung the party found no trace of house or trees, pucca buildings even not escaping ravages. The residents saved themselves either by taking shelter in the neighbouring highlands, hills boats and sampans or by climbing trees. The people were literally starving before relief was brought to them. A centre was opened at Taungchaung and the party proceeded to Mahamuni which is a holy place for the Buddhists and was very prosperous. The roads are almost impassable due to the deposit of thick layers of mud.

From Mahamuni the party next proceeded on the 7th July to Aligyun which was a big village and had a big bazaar rated as the centre of vegetable supply throughout the district. The village is now a total wreck. Another relief centre of vegetable supply through ing to the latest report received the Mission has opened another centre at Mahamuni too.

So altogether the Mission has opened up to date 4 relief centres from which 46 villages are being relieved—the total number of recipients being over 4000. The present distribution involves a weekly expenditure of Rs. 1500/- on account of rice only.

APPALING LOSS OF CATTLE.

The Mission is working in a small part of the affected areas but there are large parts awaiting relief. The Government is doing its work in its own way by distributing seeds agricultural loans, etc. The loss of cattle and seeds and the unsatisfactory condition of the soil due to the deposit of silt during the floods make a gloomy reading of the forecast of the paddy crop, the mainstay of the people of the locality.

The duration of the relief work undertaken by the Mission cannot thus be definitely foretold. There is a great scope for extending the relief work in more affected centres. The relief operation is greatly handicapped for want of funds. Medical relief and pure drinking water are crying needs. All the sources of drinking water have been either filled up with debris or otherwise contaminated and no other arrangement has yet been made for water supply. We are glad to say that Mr. D. N. Neogi, son of late Mr. S. B. Neogi, a Bengalee Merchant of Rangoon, has very generously placed Rs. 1000/- with the Mission and a Medical Relief Party has already been sent out.

DONATIONS.

The following are the principal donations:—

Mr. R. R. Brown Commissioner Bassein, 100/-.

Government of Burma—Rs. 1000/- and 150 bags of Rice; The Rangoon Relief Committee Rs. 1,000/-. The Gujarati and Marwari Relief Committee Akyab, 150 bags of Rice; The Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. R. Das, Rs. 100/-; In the name of the suffering humanity appeals to the public to contribute their mite to the Arakan Relief Fund. Money, cloth, medicine foodstuff, anything will be thankfully received and acknowledged All donations are to be sent to Swami Sivananda, President, The Ramakrishna Mission, Post Belur Math, Dist. Howrah.

SENSATIONAL CASE IN ADEN

—:o:—

SMALL-POX PROSECUTION

(From Our Correspondent.)

ADEN, July 28.

Every one outside Aden ought to know that in this Military Settlement, the will of the authorities is paramount. At the present time the epidemic of small-pox is on the brain of the European Bureaurates led by our medical luminary, Major Bilderbeck, who with his subordinates has been carrying on a campaign of vaccination, seggregation, fumigation (and other—gations:)

Already there was Section 243 of the Aden Settlement Rules under which a responsible person is required to inform the authorities whenever a case occured. But this was considered insufficient.

The authorities in Aden have managed to obtain the Bombay Governor's sanction and Mr. Ewbank's signature on an order which requires only to be read to see the absurdity of it. It is worded so loosely and generally that it becomes the duty of every person to report every case of small-pox and the door is wide open for prosecution by the Police. The pertinent words of the order of the local Government is set out below:—

"This order is made under the Epidemic Diseases Act 3 of 1897. It is deemed an order under Section 188 of the Indian Penal Code."

It will be easily seen that the order in question murders the essential worde Section 188 —a person can be asked to abstain from an act or to take some order with property; there is no provision for an order imposing a positive duty viz., such as reporting a small-pox case. However, in the case of a poor old Arab when the objection was raised by Mr. Manilal, Counsel for the defence, the Magistrate Mr. S. R. Macklin Esqr., I.C.S, thought and said that the prosecution should have been under Section 176 of the Indian Penal Code—but later he thought that the Epidemic Diseases Act gave powers to the Government to make any order whatsoever and enforce it under Section 188 I. P. Code without complying with the governing words of Section 188. It was pointed out to him that it was absurd to interpret that the Epidemic Disease Act intended to give arbitrary powers to local Government. But Mr. Macklin held that the Epidemic Diseases Act empowered local Governments to promulgate any order whatsoever and that the part prescribing the penalty under S. 188 was the only portion applicable to any such orders. Eventually he sentenced old Salem Mohamed Yaseen to three months' rigorous imprisonment for not reporting small-pox cases.

The amendment to the Aden Act (1927) allows an appeal to the Resident.

A great sensation prevails amongst the non-European elements composing our motley population.

The leading Parsee and other Indian merchants as well as officials and others are greatly exercised over the orders of Major Bilderback under which all non-Europeans in the first and the second class will have to submit to fumigation after landing in Aden, whilst Europeans will not have to do anything of the kind. A protest from the representatives of Aden's leading firm namely that of Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brs., (of which Sir Hormusjee is the head) had no effect whatsoever upon the Major.

BOMBAY STRIKE ENQUIRY

—:o:—

ALLEGED VICTIMISATION

At the resumed sitting of the Bombay Strike Inquiry Court at the Secretariat on Saturday, the cross-examination of workmen who deposed to their having been victimised by their respective mills, was resumed by Mr. H. P. Mody.

Parsuram Babaji, who was employed in the Currimbhoy Mills as an oiler, was the first witness cross-examined. He said he was dismissed on the allegation that he had abused Mukadam Kasiram at a meeting. He admitted that he did not attend the mill from March 11 to 18. He had informed the Mukadam that he was ill and could not attend to his work. Witness denied that he asked the jobber Kondaji not to go to work when there was a strike in the Sizing Department of the mill.

DISMISSED ON FALSE REPRESENTATION.

Mr. Mody:: There was a fight between you and Kondaji in the mill compound?—It is not true.

Witness also denied that he was asked by the head of his department not to fight in the mill compound but to wait till the manager come. It was not true that he left the mill of his own accord. He was dismissed on false representation made by Kasiram.

Mr. Rupchand Balaram: Can you give any reason why Kasiram should have made a complaint against you?—I was a member of the Mill Committee and used to collect subscriptions and Kasiram objected for taking money from poor operatives and was against that practice.

Ramchandra Gopal Sawant, formerly employed in the Jam Mill Goculdas Mill stated that he left on leave in February and denied having attended on February 21 and added that the muster showed that on that date. it was Witness admitted that he received Rs. 200 from the workers in connection with the Satra Narayan and then, lent the amount to members of the Mill Committee. He knew one Bua, a member of the Mill Committee, who filled Committee some of the without rendering Union. Witness denied whether he had disappropriated any misappropriated Witness had not duty to the Union so far his duty to do.

DENIAL

Replying to Mr. Mody, witness denied that he was a member of the Bakriddin, Weaving Department committee. It was after the strike. It was proached by and asked ever who had work. weavers to the threat asked with scription as an imp Kha ness, in the Asi the

he resigned because the management stopped him from doing work. He admitted that he sent in his resignation letter on March 23, to the effect that he would not be attending the mill from the next day.

The Court then adjourned till 11-15 a.m. on Monday.

Here is an opportunity. Don't miss it.

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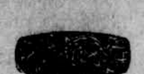

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—:o:—

Reclaim India's Wasting Manhood and Womanhood

MR. HARISARVOTHAMA RAO'S SPEECH AT BAGALKOT

The following speech was delivered by Mr. Harisarvothama Rao on the occasion of the opening of the Academy of Bagakot:—

Whilst for years and years our Mother India's children have been accustomed to annual Conclaves, Committees, Conferences and Congresses of every conceivable sort—Social, Education, Aesthetic, Industrial, Religious, Political, etc., the present Conference, unique amidst India's public activities brought about by the Hindustan Seva Dal to discuss and allot to the cult of the physique its right position in the rebuilding up of our nation, will, I hope, justify itself in proving that the cult of the physique is a most importan factor in fitting out Indians to take their place amongst the other peoples of the earth and vindicate the traditions of their glorious past.

RECLAIM INDIA'S WASTING MANHOOD.

To prove that its inception here to-day has not been too late to reclaim India's wasting man and womanhood to their ancient soundness in limb and mind, heart and soul, is the Sacred duty set us all assembled here.

WARNING OF CLASSICAL EUROPE.

The warning note of classical Europe and the guiding call of classical India in teaching us what path to eschew and what to tread, turn on the one great point the purpose or the goal our cult aims at.

From Troy which butchered the finest specimens of physical humanity the world ever saw at the frailty of one woman, through Sparta's magnificent mass-discipline narrowed in the smugness of her parochial pride in her robust superiority over her sister-City-States and Athens drunk deep of aesthetics blinding herself to the futility of the help she could command in her hour of need from the curly-haired curve-limbed animate statues that moved about as men while she was at peace but belied their sex when the Roman Eagle battered her talons on Greece's City-gates, our bird's eye survey of these great nations whose intense love for the cult of human physique did not er[r] to this day only through [the] baseness of the purpose [on] built their cult on, confr[on]ts with that paradox to m[ost] students of nation-bu[ilding] Rome, with her destinies both a guide and warning light of an Empire built[on] less citizens of whom

"None were f[ree]ty

And all were [a] State" and an Empire [w]hen 'Father Tiber' s[ays] running rain-water and [gr]ans but a profession fo[r] s to provide war-won[ders] to fattened and fitt[ed] the wine-dimmed [ga]bidinous Patricians co[n]esis in the shape of [gl]adiators before the[m] life-blood drenching th[e] led for the vengea[nce] Hanibal and his my[r]n assuaged by cru[el] Rome past mend[ed]

PAST HOL[D] FUTURE

I have l[ong] my letters that [the] to the Pa[st] this may be, [I] agree u[p] Future [is] it is Pa[st] the key to Future [lies] you s[ee] I warn recoun[t] enthused ments [to] achievements our l[ast] to swell cestr[y] our antherm[o]piota that [the] shadows the[y] are and [th]s, unless su[ch] minds p[ro]studied in a[s] up to t[he] such shape [ca]bly, magnificent [fu]ture India her place [wi]th her great

[A]very strictest [ob]was the key-note of and[ient] Gurukulavasa, 'E' out, and 'I[nd]uco' to lead, or the bringing ou[t] of a youth of what was best i[n] him to fulfil of his best to the [co]good of the community aro[und] him, and was, I aver, the keynote of the training, spiritual, moral, mental and physical, imparted by a Guru to his youthful pupils who represented all the four castes Brahma, Kshatriya, Vaisya and Sudra; with 'intrinsic worth, not accidental birth' the acid-test that a dispassionate Guru instituted to distil the best out of pupils, we find in a Brahmin born fighter Drona, and a Sudra begot but Kshatriya, Vidura supplying us with the lesson that 'Vritti' or Profession was the determinant of caste.

It was the Guru's business to decide which inbeld proclivities in his pupil, 'irrespective of his birth,' forebode the best asset to the "Samaja" or the community and to devise the best means to "E—ducate" or lead it out in the best interests of the community.

INTEREST OF COMMUNITY ABOVE INDIVIDUAL'S.

This allocation of communal interest above individual interest in a Gurukula Curriculum rammed into the heads of the youth of ancient India the truth that the several castes spelt but several paths to serve society, and that the superiority of any one caste over any other was but a creature born of birth-puffed pride and nescience-begat prejudice. The strangeness of a Physical Culturist's straying into questions of "caste" and its concomitant controversies, I endeavour to dispel by explaining that, without prejudice to the possible Shudraic tendencies of a "Bhaktha" in a 'Brahmana', the Brahmanaic proclivities in a Vaishya, or a Vaishyaic mental trend in a Kshatriya, each was given the best facilities to gush out for the good of society; the Physical Culture part of a Gurukulavasa-training took care in its rigid discipline of Brahmacharya that its pupils of all the four castes did guarantee to society, longevity of life, robustness of health and uprightness of character to the children of society relegated to the Guru's care, whatever Vrittis or careers they may choose to follow in their adolescence.

HARVEST OF ANCIENT INDIA.

Thus we see that the harvest of a long life, a robust body and an upright character which a unit of society in ancient India reaped through the seeds that Gurukulavasa sowed in his teens found its expression in the impossibility of inordinate infant-mortality through congenital infirmity, early widowhood through excessive youth-mortality and crime and drink in ancient Indian society in respect of his being a robust father, a long living husband and an upright citizen.

WOMEN IN GURUKULA.

The certain fact that woman too underwent and reaped of the benefits of early education, mental and physical, in a Gurukula, helps us to realise, how, with men and women fitted in their early training to beget and bring forth healthy offsprings, and children starting their lives assured of their birthright, a fair chance to reap the best of their heritage their Motherland could give them in fair return for their service to her, the thousand and one ills that beset present-day India, were in her ancient days as nigh impossible as human control could effect.

MESSAGE.

For the reinstation of India on the Throne she adorned in the days of her past glory, the physical well-being of my big brother, Gama, to uphold for many a year to come the traditions of Indian wrestling is and more specious than the longevity of life and robustness of health of the greatest son of our Motherland to-day, fragile in frame perhaps but sublime in soul, our great brother Gandhiji. And my own feeble efforts at justifying the undeserved honour you have all thought fit to thrust upon me, coalesce into this message: that the purpose of physical culture is voiced in the clarion cry of the Benthamites of the West: "The greatest good of the greatest number" no more but an yesterday-echo of the pravr of our forebears of ancient Bharat: "SARVE JANAH SUKHINO BHAVANTHU."

RYOTWARI LAND-HOLDERS

—:o:—

Wanted Statutory Protection

NEHRU REPORT AND LAND ASSESSMENT

The following has been issued to the press under the joint sigsatures of Messrs. P. R. Natesa Iyer, E. Subramania Iyer, S. Srinivasachari, V. Mahadeva Iyer, and R. V. Srinivasa Iyengar:—

We venture to place before you the following facts for favour of immediate attention and prompt action.

As the Indian nation feels that the Indian agriculturists are already overtaxed and that if the present policy of land revenue continues, the agriculturist class will soon be wiped out and reduced to the position of mere labourers and is overwhelmingly of opinion that a Land League should be formed to protect and safeguard the rights of the ryotwari landholders who are already taxed to the bone, we think that it is highly desirable to circularise the leading ryots of other districts to meet at an early date at a central place to concert effective measures to fight out this ruthless and endless policy of periodical increase.

WANTED STATUTORY PROVISION.

We are also of opinion that it is necessary that the following recommendations should be embodied in the Nehru Committee Report and added to the fundamental rights between sub-clauses xvii and xviii of the report.

1. Land revenue is a tax in temporarily settled area as in lands held under ryotwari tenure a charge levied like any other charge for the purpose of administration.

2. The principles governing the assessmtnt of land revenue should be embodied in a statute.

3. The revenue should be under the control of the legislature.

4. The land tax should as at present remain wholly a provincial one from which the Local Boards and the village panchayats are to be supported and no portion of it should at any time go to the Central Government.

PRINCIPLES OF RYOTWARI ASSESSMENT.

The following paragraphs should be added to 72 vii of the recommendations of the Nehru Report.

As soon as may be after the establishment of the Commonwealth the Governor-in-Council of each province should appoint a committee for each province consisting of representatives from that legislature presided over by a judicial officer of the Province.

1. To prepare a land revenue bill after due enquiry for the province embodying the principles of the ryotwari land revenue assessment in view of the fact that the present policy and administration land revenue in India has actually reduced the Indian agriculturist to a state of chronic poverty and indebtedness and to take prompt and adequate steps towards the standardisation at a comparatively low rate. And it is suggested.

2. That the basic principle of such bills should be that one-sixth of the net produce should be the maximum pitch of assessment, net produce being determined after making allowances for seasonal vicissitudes and liberal cultivation expenses.

3. And as a first step in giving relief to the ryotwari land-holders the present assessment should be reduced immediately by one-half in the Madras province, the deficiency in the revenue being met from the remitted provincial contributions under the new arrangement, similar reliefs to be given to other provinces also as finances permit and the settlement operations now going on in the country should be completely stopped.

4. The Committee should enquire into the relative growth of expenditure in each province in the last ten years firstly in Madras where the expenditure has mounted from 9 crores to 18 crores and find means to reduce the heavy burden of ryotwari land tax by suggesting various modes of retrenchment and chiefly in reducing the expenses of the top heavy administration and report to the respective legislatures for necessary action.

We have no doubt that you will readily co-operate with us in holding the said conference and making it a success.

Note:—All communications on the subject may kindly be addressed to Mr. S. Srinivasachari, Land-holder and Advocate, South Main Street, Tanjore.

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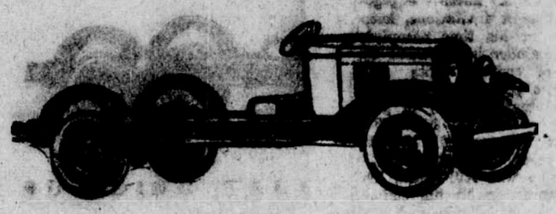

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C.T.11

JEWS AND THE WAILING WALL

—:o:—

BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE TO BE APPROACHED FOR PROTECTION OF RIGHTS

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Zurich.—Yesterday's meeting of the Zionist Congress dealt chiefly with the necessity of encouraging young Jews to participate in sports and gymnastics.

The President read the Executive Committee's declaration in connection with the Wailing Wall incidents that the British Government was obliged to guarantee the "status quo," whereas a mosque had been built in the vicinity of the Wall. The Congress unanimously accepted the declaration and a deputation will be proceeding to London to urge the Foreign Office to protect the Jews' rights to perform rites.—Reuter.

MEDITERRANEAN BATTLE FLEET

—:o:—

SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTION BY ADMIRALTY

LONDON, Aug. 3.

A substantial reduction of the Mediterranean battle fleet is announced by Reuter's Malta correspondent who says that battleships Queen Elizabeth, Barham, Valiant and Malaya will join the Atlantic Fleet in November and Warspite will become a Flag Ship of the Mediterranean Fleet.

Reuter learns officially that the idea is to give men more home service. It is also pointed out that the Malta Harbour is congested, and it provides men with insufficient recreational facilities.—Reuter.

HASHIM KHAN IN JALALABAD.

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, Aug. 2.

Hashim Khan is reported to have arrived in Jalalabad but owing to pro-Bacha-e-Saqao Fatwa of the Mullah of Chakanur he has not been able to gain any marked success so far in collecting lashkar.—A. P.

KEROSENE RATES.

Bombay, Aug. 1.

The following are the limit rates for kerosene in the local market today:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Shell cases per case	8	15	6
Waterlily cases per case	8	11	6
Firefly cases per case	8	7	6
Anchor brand tins per pair	6	11	6
Swastika brand tins per pair	6	11	6
Rising Sun brand tins per pair	6	9	6
Chukker brand tins per pair	6	9	6
Rising Sun brand bulk per 8 Imp. gallons	5	5	6
Swan brand tins per pair	6	1	6
Victoria brand tins per pair	6	1	6
Chukker brand bulk per 8 Imp. gallons.	5	5	6
Swan brand bulk per 8 Imperial gallons	4	13	6
Victoria brand bulk per 8 Imperial gallons	4	13	6

"KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

—:o:—

Messrs. Gulab & Co.)
Karachi July 30.

Government Securities:—

Money continues to be easier but little interest has been taken in the securities which show no change of any importance in the prices. There has been some enquiry for the Karachi Port Trust Debentures. As anticipated the Government has announced the issue of 12 months Treasury Bills. The Bank rate is unchanged at 5 per cent.

Railway shares:—

There has been a large turnover in this section, both Larkhanas and the Upper Sinds continue to be readily absorbed. The Upper Sind Light Railway Co. has declared a final dividend of 2 1/2 per cent for the half year ending 31st March 1929 making 4 1/2 per cent for the year, and is an excellent lock up for capital appreciation.

Electric shares:—

This section continues to be active. The Karachi Electrics can be placed at about Rs. 130/ per share and the Hyderabads at Rs. 140/ per share. The latter company is likely to declare a dividend of 9 per cent for the year ending 31st March 29 with a substantial carry forward.

The Ajmers have been wanting.

Miscellaneous section:—

Very little business has been reported in this section. Flour shares have been a quiet market. India Life Insurance Co. shares have been on offer after a considerable time. This company paid last a dividend of 30 per cent. It is understood that the Liquidators of the Karachi Bank will pay only about annas /8/ per rupee to the creditors as a final dividend.

Name of the Company.	Present Value.		
Sind Lights	64	0	0
Sind Lighterage	140	0	0
Larkhana Jacobabad	90	0	0
Upper Sinds	85	8	0
Karachi Electrics	150	0	0
Hyderabad Electrics	140	0	0
6 per cent Karachi Port Trust	107	8	0
Karachi Flour Mill	155	0	0
India Flour Mill	110	0	0
Century Flour Mill	100	0	0

FLOOD HAVOC IN TIPPERA

AN APPEAL FOR FUNDS

—:o:—

Mr. Suresh Chandra Banerji, President Abhoy Ashram, and Sjt. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh, Secretary Abhoy Ashram write:—

"An extensive flood covering an area of about 120 square miles in Tippera District has caused immense suffering to the people of that area. Crop worth about 30 lacs of rupees has been destroyed. There is an allround distress. Abhoy Ashram has been working practically in the whole of the flood-affected area of Tippera since the very beginning i. e., the 11th June last. Ashram has so far distributed 1441 maunds of rice. In addition to giving doles of rice labourers are being provided with permits to enable them to work in the adjacent hills, widows are being given paddy for husking and also spinning wheels. Relief operations will have to be continued for a long time. Ashram has so far received only about 19 thousand rupees from the public but we think to finish the relief operations somehow not least Rs. 50,000 would be necessary. We, therefore, appeal to the generous public to contribute liberally. All contributions will be thankfully received duly acknowledged by the President or Secretary Abhoy Ashram, Comilla (Bengal)."

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THE JUPITER General Insurance Co. Is growing into a healthy boyhood.

The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY MONDAY AUGUST 5 1929

It rests on the people of India to make the JUPITER INSURANCE CO. Strong Institution

EAST AND WEST

—:o:—

Notes from London

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

LONDON, July 17.

The Western Islamic Association continues to keep an eye on Muslim and Oriental interests in many directions that are singularly deserted by other Muslim bodies. The East-end Branch President, Mr. Nairulla, conducted the President and others over the Asiatic Home, for which to some extent the India Office is, I understand, responsible. The conditions obtaining there, unconcealed and incapable of concealment, are such that I will make no further reference to this "Home" (sarcastic title) until the official in charge gives up some of the rooms that have fallen into other uses for the purposes of a room for parvers, a library and a real bathroom (with soap and towels). I hope that, before I write again about this home, the unfortunate workers, strangers to these shores, who come to use that institution, may find something in the recreation room beside the walls, floor and ceiling; some soap in the ablutions room, and some attempt to justify the word, the sacred word, home. When it is recalled to mind that the zealous men and women of the Western Islamic Association would willingly themselves provide pictures for the walls, pieces of material for garments, brilliant scraps of decorative fabric for home decoration, as well as books, papers, illustrations, lectures and service of Muslim prayer, it is incomprehensible how such neglect has crept into the conduct of the Asiatic Home.

CHILDREN OF THE POOR.

The very poorest now seldom starve to death, as in old times, in opulent England; but the contrast of their condition with that of the rich, and proportionately with that of the small bourgeoisie, is still the same. Despite all the efforts of funds and institutions, the children of the East-end of London spend a colourless and really miserable life, except those who belong to the better paid artisan families and to the families of the successful shopkeepers and dealers. A lot of the benevolent work is, if not scientific, admirable, because without it there is no adequate public action to prevent loss of health or life. In this work of philanthropy the Western Islamic Association takes its part, not only from sincere regard for the kiddies, but resolved that Islam shall not be behind Christendom in the exercise of charity. This little work goes on, while the big task of organising and unifying the Muslim forces in Cardiff and other cities is being boldly undertaken. In Cardiff there are colonies of Malays, Somalis and Indians, besides the large Arab Colony, estimated as alone numbering 5,000 souls. All these isolated and not over smoothly working communities of Muslims are now to be united for the obtaining of a mosque and a school or schools. I can deal only in fragments with the work of the Western Islamic Association, which should be supported by Muslims the world over. I have been reproached with acting as tout for this Association. My reason for touting is that I regard the real Islamic work of these good people, whom I know and whose work I vouch for, as undeserving of indifference or neglect. If it is a question of a Society proposing to hold an "At Home", for a Muslim Lord, a great pal of Sir John Simon, to laud the Simon Commission in the presence of those democratic supporters of Commonwealth principles, the Indian Central Committee, then this political religion will be widely financed and applauded, even by alleged Muslim democrats. What I say is, give a hand to the Western Islamic (32, Gayhesford Road, Forest Hill, London), which is going on with Islamic work and keeping out of politics.

HONOURS DUE.

It must be understood that, although I personally am an anti-Simonian, had my passport for India refused through the veto of the India Office (which remains unchanged despite the advent of Ramsay Mac to office), and was manhandled by the police at the bogus "reception" of Sir John Simon by Patiala Sikhs, I am not so blinded by prejudice as to class those Indian patriots who frequent the India Office, the I.C.C. or the Simon Set with my enemies. They number excellent and devoted men, among them Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan, who leads the Muslims on the Indian Central Committee. He is a sincere as well as a charming man. Another remarkable man, at the opposite pole from me and some of my friends, but a big and virtuous personality, is Dr. Abdulla Suhrawardy. He has thrown himself into the complex round of social and political functions which the British Raj throws like a net over zealous visitors from India. These engagements, or at least invitations, keep a large part of his time occupied, while the remainder is consumed by a variety of visitors, white and otherwise, who plague him for the purpose (he bluntly states) of getting something out of him. The unhappy man has worked himself into a mild case of dysentry; but I believe that he will still attain his object of impressing Muslim claims on the attention of officials and officialists here. (By the way, the British policy in India is openly stated here as now being the favouring of the Hindu and the cooler treatment of the once-beslavered Muslim.)

A STILL SMALL VOICE.

Alongside Dr. Suhrawardy is another Muslim member, Raja Nawab Ali Khan; and a representative of the claims of the 'Depressed Classes", Mr. M. C. Rajah. How far the authorities will follow the more clever French, and some day reward (instead of despising), communities which helped their rule against the opinions and wishes of their fellow-countrymen, is yet to be seen. I should say they are too stupid, too arrogant, and too confident of their force and a number of venal allies. Perhaps, after all, the most profitable course will be for Depressed Dravidians, loyal Sikhs, Muslim Minority Movement, Anglo-Indians and other discontented folk, to stop screaming out their hatred of Bolshevism and their loyalty to "King" Simon, and just throw in their lot with the Indian national cause. Their loyalty to India would be the surest means of assuring their safety and liberty in a free India, which they now rather dread.

FRIENDS OF ISLAM

Professor Brown of Columbia University, a gentleman very friendly to the Moors and all Islamic people, is passing through London, 'en route' for Morocco. Mr. George Holt, the Californian advocate of the cause of Morocco, has sent us a warm commendation of Prof. Brown.

MARVELLOUS POWER.

I saw one of our cleverest engineers and inventors closely inspecting, during the wait for his train, an ordinary locomotive engine standing in a bay. In the same way, we are at intervals, filled with renewed amazement and admiration by the common features of our present life-talking pictures (I saw and heard one, by Thos. Alva Edison, 35 years ago), television, and broadcasting to wit.

It is difficult of immediate credence that the power or energy demanded to operate the Marconiphone loud-speakers at the Hendon Air Pageant last Saturday reached the following colossal figures.

A motor generator yielded 350 volts, and accumulators aggregated 2,000 volts. The total current on the high-tension field was 6,000 milliamps at 350 volts. For low-tension and loud-speaker fields, over 350 amperes at six volts,—that is, some 2,100 times the energy required by the average 3-valve set. The power plant alone weighed nearly four tons. Sixty loud-speakers were actuated: five 32 valve power banks made the last amplifying stage, the total number used being 180.

Twelve miles of heavy armoured cable were buried for conveying the amplified speech and music to 30 loud-speaker positions round the aerodrome.

Of course, the cynical critics concerned with sociology, production, distribution and surplus labour, will ask: "Why take all this trouble?"

A NEW MARCONI TELEPHONE SET.

A light-weight wireless telephone set, for use on light aeroplanes, has been designed by the Marconi Company to enable owner-pilots and clubmen to communicate while in flight with ground stations, as is done by commercial passenger-carrying aircraft.

The weight of the new set, known as the Marconi Type A.D. 22, has been reduced to about 60 lbs. It combines a telephone transmitter and receiver in a compact wooden box measuring only 16 inches by 9 inches by 7 inches, and the total weight includes complete equipment with all accessories, such as the microphone and telephones, wind-driven generator, accumulator, aerial and connecting leads. It may thus be easily carried in all the popular types of light aeroplanes.

BETTER THAN TELEGRAPHY.

The "A.D. 22" has been designed for the transmission of telephony only as experience shows that the pilot, even if he is well acquainted with the Morse code, is usually sufficiently occupied in flying the machine and watching his instruments without being expected to concentrate on telegraph signals.

Although the set is a "miniature" in respect to size and weight, its performance is well suited to the requirements of the flying tourist. With a power of 75 watts—equivalent to that used by many ordinary domestic electric lamps—the transmitter will cover ranges of 50-75 miles when communicating with the normal class of aerodrome ground stations, while with highly efficient ground stations such as Croydon ranges up to 100 miles are easily attainable. The reception range from modern aerodrome transmitters considerably exceeds these distances, and the receiver is of course capable of intercepting telegraph signals, both continuous wave and interrupted continuous wave, as well as telephony.

The set can be installed for operation by the passenger, or it may be fitted in any convenient part of the machine and operated by the pilot through a remote control unit, the tuning having been simplified to "one handle" manipulation.

For normal working the wave-range of the transmitter and receiver is 850 to 950 metres, this being the international aircraft waveband, but a quick-change switch is provided to enable the 600 metres ships' wavelength to be employed in emergency.

FOR AMATEURS—AND SOLDIERS.

The amateur pilot is now enabled to take advantage of the wireless facilities for aircraft that are widely employed in commercial aviation, an advance that is highly desirable in view of the rapidly increasing popularity of private air cruising on business and pleasure. Advice regarding weather ahead, state of the various aerodromes, and other information is made available to light aeroplane tourists, and in addition they are provided with a valuable means of position finding when flying over the Continent and other parts of the world where there are aerodrome ground stations equipped with wireless direction finders. The importance attached to these services by aviation authorities is demonstrated by the fact that international regulations now in force practically throughout the world require all passenger-carrying commercial aircraft to be equipped with an adequate wireless installation.

Lacking wireless the pilot is compelled to land to obtain information, incurring additional charges and possibly considerable delay.

The principal reason for the limited use of wireless by private owners of light aeroplanes up to the present has been the fact that the wireless equipment designed and manufactured for use in commercial aircraft is usually too large.

A scene from "Troubles of a Bride" which will be shown at the Globe Cinema along with the serial "Woman in the Web" shortly.

A scene from "Winners of the Wilderness" which is being shown in the Capitol Cinema this week.

"A WEARY PILGRIM....."

(BY RABINDRANATH TAGORE).

A weary pilgrim, I travel across
the haunts
of iron-limbed monsters,
prolific of progeny,
shrieking and stinking,
befouling heaven and earth,
devouring life
to change it into piles of deadly peril.
The path is intricate,
unfriendly the night,
the barred gates guarded by snarling suspicion
that growls at the shadows of strangers seeking home.

Send thy welcome signal,
O Rising Sun,
Open the golden gate at the ancient shrine of the East
Where dwells the spirit of Man,
great as the grass that blesses the lowly dust,
and meek as the mountain under stars.

—"Modern Review."

S.S. Taiyo Maru,
May 3, 1929.

Poem composed on the Pacific Ocean for "Asahi Shimbun."

CASE AGAINST MR. CHATTERJEE

—:o:—

LOKMANYA TILAK'S CASE CITED

CALCUTTA, Aug. 3.

The sole question in the case was whether the book published by the accused came within mischief covered by section 124-A said Mr. N N Sarcar, Advocate-General beginning arguments today in the case against Ramananda Chatterjee, Editor of "Modern Review" and Sajanikanta Das publisher of Doctor Sunderland's book "India in Bondage."

Mr Sarcar said that the defence by citing witnesses like Sir P. C. Mitter and Mr. Hopkyns wanted to show that the present case did not come under section 124-A. The writers intention it had been urged was not to excite hatred and contempt against Government but to press for reforms and political amelioration of the country. Mr. Sarcar said that he was not concerned with the motive of Mr. Chatterjee in publishing the book. He cited an English case in which a writer in spite of a laudable motive had been convicted. The Tilak case was also cited. Sarcar pointed out that the writer of the book had dwelt adversely on the foreign nature of the Government and imputed the basest motive against Government in respect of their policy in matters of education, liquor, opium and administration of justice. Concluding Mr. Sarcar reminded the court that at the present moment sedition was both fashionable and sometimes profitable. Second edition of the book had come out which should be borne in mind, if the question of infliction of fine was raised. Defence argument will be heard on 6th August.—A.P.

"DESIGN OF PROVIDENCE"!

—:o:—

Indian Businessman's Business-like Speech!

SIR PHEROZE SETHNA SINGS LAVISH PRAISES OF BRITISH RULE

LONDON, July 19.
(By Mail.)

"Till we attain Self-government, it is absolutely necessary that all our energies should be directed to the attainment of that goal," declared the Hon'ble Sir Phiroze Sethna, responding to the toast which Dr. Drummond Shiels proposed, presiding over the banquet given in honour of the Empire Marketing Board.

"The Supreme object of the Empire Marketing Board", said Sir Phiroze: "is to foster inter-Imperial trade and it is bound to commend itself to those who wish to maintain the integrity of the British Commonwealth of Nations, to strengthen its bonds by establishing mutual, equal and happy relations of all kinds of relations not only of a political character but also cultural relations and social relations more particularly in industry, trade and commerce".

"DESIGN OF PROVIDENCE".

"Mr. Baldwin described some months ago," Sir Phiroze continued, "that the British Commonwealth was the greatest instrument designed by Providence for promoting the peace and progress of the world. I do not by any means regard this as an exaggerated statement. On the contrary I regard it as a correct and just description of its proper function and mission, provided however, that all these inter-imperial relations are placed on a satisfactory footing and the diverse peoples who go to make up this great, unique and wonderful Commonwealth are made to feel that in spite of the diversity in caste, creed and colour, they really constitute one people, one nation, and in fact one fraternity enjoying equal rights, occupying the same status, and sharing the same responsibilities and at the same time having the fullest measures of local and autonomy consistent with unity and fraternity.

LARGE COM... AL FIRM.

"His Royal H... the Prince of Wales speaking ... ast African Dinner observed ... e British Empire was a gr... ercial firm in which the par... e the different parts of th... May I, speaking for Indi... t because of the larger v... rade my country has with ... d King-dom, India must ... d as the senior partner of ... India is an original Mem... League of Nations and s... g forward to the attain... al status with the othe... of the British Commonwe... is a section in India ... s, no matter which par... er in England. India wo... rele-gated to the back... pro-gramme. I am g... here is another sectio... ves, that if any one ... d-vance, that is the ... The Under-Secretary o... m-

IN MID-ATLANTIC

—:o:—

Trials of Graf Zeppelin

STRUGGLE AGAINST ADVERSE WINDS

LONDON, Aug. 4.

The Graf Zeppelin had a prolonged struggle against adverse winds. She is now in mid-Atlantic. Conditions are improving. It is calculated that she will not reach Lakehurst before Monday.—Reuter.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY

Board Engineer

COURT RESENTS

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 3.

The Municipal ... has been relieved ... a resolution of ... Municipal Board ... filed a civil suit in ... Judge's Court to-d... injunction against ... ment of the reso... ground that it was ... two-thirds majority ... the Districte Munic... After hearing both ... Court reserved its ... day.—A. P.

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